

Senegal Troops in Gambia Coup Leaders Seize Hostages

DAKAR, Senegal — Leftist rebels have rounded up members of the Gambian government and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Senegalese troops...



Demonstrators at Poland's parliament protest food shortages, demanding "bread for our work."

Polish Parliament Enacts Law Relaxing Censorship

By James M. Markham New York Times Service WARSAW — The Polish Parliament voted into law Friday a bill that tends to institutionalize press and cultural freedoms registered during the last year.

Rather than proclaim sweeping freedom in the press, radio, television, theater and cinema, the bill attempts to state in considerable detail what may and may not be published or broadcast.

Moscow Assails U.S. Congress on Polish Resolution

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service MOSCOW — The U.S. Congress came under stinging criticism here Friday over a House resolution that Moscow called "provocative" and designed to incite "anti-Socialist forces" in Poland.

States could not remain indifferent to "internal repression and external aggression" as a means to settle the Polish crisis. It was widely interpreted as a warning to both Moscow and Warsaw against the use of force.

By passing it, the agency said, "Washington usurps the right to dictate to a sovereign state what measures it may or may not take for restoring order in the country and safeguarding the overwhelming majority of the population from counterrevolutionary attacks encouraged by the West."

largest marine landing ship in the Soviet Navy, the 13,000-ton Ivan Rogov, steaming through the English Channel on its way north.

to another broadcast, Kukli Samba Sanyang, the coup leader, said he was ready to kill the family of the Gambian president, Sir Dawda K. Jawara, unless the Senegalese troops withdraw.

Anger Evident The reference to renewed counterrevolutionary activities — something that has been carefully avoided by Soviet commentators since the Polish Communist Party congress — suggested growing concern in the Kremlin about a wave of protest marches and plans for new warning strikes against Polish food shortages.

With evident anger, the Tass commentary asserted that the "current difficulties in Poland are, to a considerable extent, the result of subversive economic and political actions" by the West in general and U.S. intelligence agencies in particular.

COPENHAGEN (AP) — The Soviet Union added the aircraft carrier Kiev Friday to an armada massing in the Baltic Sea. Western intelligence sources said they were uncertain about the Kremlin's plans.

An officer from another NATO country said he was not so certain. The officer, who asked not to be identified, said he had heard some Polish ships were included in the buildup.

Gibraltar Set For Royalty

Flags and banners adorned the town of Gibraltar as its residents prepared to welcome Prince Charles and his bride Diana, Princess of Wales, who are scheduled to arrive Saturday to board the royal yacht Britannia for a Mediterranean cruise.



China Limits Social Research by Foreigners By Michael Weiskopf Washington Post Service PEKING — Two years after an agreement opening the nation to American scholars, the Chinese government has imposed new restrictions on foreign social scientists research on such touchy subjects as China's birth control program and factory organization.

three weeks in grass-roots research. The projects affected by the limits include those of a musicologist who has asked to visit music schools and local singing groups and of an industrial economist who is seeking to study light industry by visiting Chinese factories.

PEKING (Reuters) — China's new Communist Party chairman, Hu Yaobang, has described the Soviet Union as threatening in appearance but weak in reality, the Chinese news agency said Friday.

Family of Maze Hunger Striker Authorizes Medical Treatment

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service LONDON — One of the eight Irish nationalist hunger strikers in British-ruled Northern Ireland was given medical treatment to save his life on instructions from his family Friday, while another was in a coma and near death.

"intransigence" of the Provisional IRA just as the British appeared to be giving ground under pressure from Dublin.

U.K. Affirms Cuts In BBC Services

LONDON — The government said Friday it would not change its plan to cut seven of the British Broadcasting Corp.'s foreign-language radio services and stop selling transcription broadcasts abroad after an adverse House of Lords vote Thursday night.

China Limits Social Research by Foreigners

U.S. Embassy officials here were told that American anthropologists and social scientists planning to do several months of field research starting this fall in Chinese villages and work places will have to restrict their site visits to three weeks.

Peking officials object to the sometimes unruly Western style.

nated the field since the exchange agreement. The restrictions do not apply to natural scientists, whose zoological and geological projects on such subjects as the gradual diminishing of the Yangtze River alligator raise much less controversy than social science research.

U.S. 'Regrets' Bonn's Cuts In 1982 Military Spending

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's official reaction to West Germany's decision to scale back military spending was "regret," but Pentagon sources described senior Defense Department officials as "deeply irritated."

Family of Maze Hunger Striker Authorizes Medical Treatment

Further, the sources said, the Pentagon leadership is uneasy because it feels Reagan administration proposals for major boosts in U.S. military spending could meet increased opposition from Senate and House critics if Germany and other allies fall short in their pledges first made in 1978.

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هكزان الرصيف

Israel Hopes Truce Will Aid U.S. Ties

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In the aftermath of Israel's air attack on Beirut and the strain it brought to Israel-U.S. relations, government officials in Jerusalem are hoping that their adherence to the Lebanon cease-fire arrangement will be seen in Washington as a gesture of goodwill to U.S. interests.

The Israelis have emphasized the military sacrifice they made by agreeing to the truce, which went into effect July 24 and ended two weeks of intensive Israeli bombardment of Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon and Palestinian shelling of towns and kibbutzim in northern Israel.

"For us," said David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, "the obvious thing would have been to have carried on and really, once and for all, to have finished off this problem. And we didn't. We stopped, we agreed, because we took the United States' interests into consideration. This is understood, and I do believe that this will lead to an improvement in relations."

Although the halt in fighting also brought a respite to northern Israeli settlements, the Palestine Liberation Organization appeared more eager than Israel for a truce, evidently because PLO positions were being hit with more ferocity. The deciding factor in Israel's agreement was U.S. pressure — not only from the administration, but more significantly, from the American Jewish community and supporters of Israel in Congress.

The air attack on a heavily populated area of Beirut, where offices of various PLO factions were located, turned apartment houses into rubble, trapping and killing an estimated 300 people, and wounding 800. The bloody scenes on U.S. television stirred a revulsion far beyond what Prime Minister Menachem Begin at first realized.

The timing of the attack, July 17, infuriated Reagan administration officials, who had prepared a press release to announce the resumption of deliveries to Israel of F-16 fighter planes, which had been held up because of Israel's June 7 bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The announcement was withheld, the delivery delay was extended and President Reagan asked Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy in the Middle East who was then in Saudi Arabia, to proceed immediately to Israel in an effort to arrange a cease-fire.

Mr. Habib reportedly asked the Saudi Arabians, who were eager to win congressional approval for their purchase of U.S. advanced warning reconnaissance aircraft, to appeal to the PLO. The Saudi Arabians are believed to have done so, arguing that a truce would enhance the PLO's prestige. The PLO reportedly made a tentative agreement to accept.

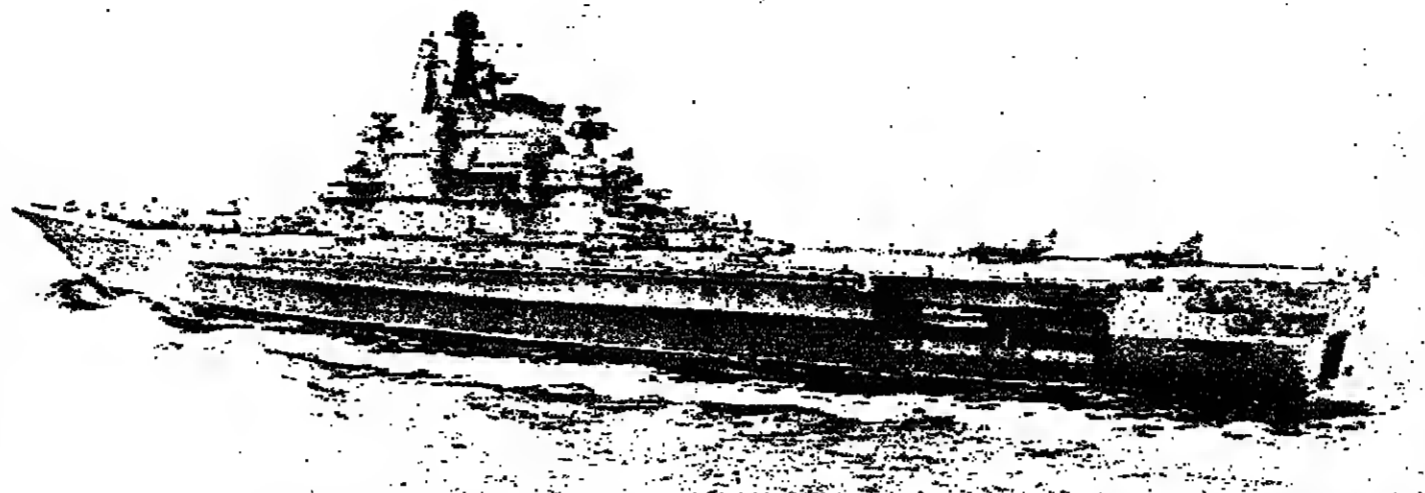
Mr. Habib reportedly told Mr. Begin that the attack was creating sympathy for the PLO and enhancing its status. He is understood to have said that if Israel agreed to a cease-fire, he had strong indications the PLO would also. He also reportedly explained the importance of improving the political climate in Washington to provide some context for a resumption of F-16 shipments.

Mr. Begin's initial position was to reject a cease-fire unless the PLO withdrew its military positions north of the Beirut-Damascus highway, out of range of Israel's northern border area. But as the weight of the adverse reaction was pressed upon him by some of Israel's most ardent supporters in the United States, the prime minister began to understand the dimensions of the problem and began to compromise.

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The Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev passed eastward through the Skagerrak Friday on its first mission into the Baltic. (Details, Page 1)

Clouded Namibia Future Divides Autonomous Baster Group

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

REHOBOTH, South-West Africa — They speak Afrikaans and when they trekked into the arid vastness of South-West Africa in the 19th century to found their own republic, they were like numerous groups of seminomadic Afrikaners trying to win their own space in Africa.

Only one thing kept them apart but it was the most important thing and it meant they could never be recognized as Afrikaners. It was race.

So they took the disparaging Afrikaners term with which the whites had always dismissed them and wore it proudly as an ethnic name. Now in this country, which is also known as Namibia, it is normal to speak of the people of mixed race called the Basters without any of the connotations of miscegenation and illegitimacy that still adhere to the word in colloquial Afrikaners speech.

Here in the very center of the land, where they have been for more than a century, the term Basters with a capital B implies sturdiness and independence.

These days, as doubt over Namibia's future deepens, the term also implies a measure of political uncertainty and confusion. The country's population of one million is divided into a dozen ethnic and racial groups, most of which are subdivided into numerous political factions struggling to be recognized as parties. At one point last year, 39 distinct parties were counted in South-West Africa. If anything, the number has increased since then.

Rehoboth, the home of the Basters, who number no more than 35,000, has at least four parties. The Basters have their own territory, their own government, their own laws, some of which, the so-called Laws of the Basters, date from the original settlement.

But the longer the struggle over Namibian independence drags on in international forums and in a remote guerrilla war near the Angolan border, the more divided the Basters seem to become. In this respect, they appear to be no different from the territory's other tribes.

Only one of the country's political parties, the South-West Africa People's Organization, makes a serious claim to speak for the Namibian people as a whole. But its detractors say it speaks for only the largest of the ethnic groups, the Ovambos, who account for not quite half the entire population.

The fear of Ovambo hegemony is the strongest political weapon South Africa has in seeking to organize resistance to the SWAPO, which has a shadowy legal existence in the territory as well as a military presence in the form of a guerrilla movement.

But in Rehoboth and elsewhere that fear is also a motive for seeking a place in the national and even the international scheme of things, even if that means making an accommodation with the insurgents. As modern politics seep into the dusty farming community — a small sprawl of one-story brick buildings with tin roofs, surrounded by five church steeples, in a large, empty landscape — the old ideal of Baster separatism is giving way to a search for allies.

Traditionally the Basters practiced their own form of apartheid. It was exclusive but not racially exclusive. For it was always possible for a black or a white to marry into the community. There was even a formal process of naturalization in which the elders passed on an applicant's character before granting citizenship. Only citizens of Rehoboth could own land in the Baster area.

After South-West Africa fell under German and then South African colonial authority, Baster self-rule was systematically reduced to little more than a sentimental memory. Even then, whites could buy land only on the periphery of the Baster area, not in the years that Rehoboth has been under South African control, the ancestral lands of the Basters have shrunk in this way from more than 15,000 square miles to the present 5,300.

In the same time, the number of blacks inside the area has steadily increased, so that today the Basters actually living on their ancestral lands account for less than half the total population of roughly 62,000, according to figures supplied by a local official.

Under the political system the South Africans have promulgated, political power at the local level is distributed on ethnic and racial lines. The roughly 25,000 Basters in Rehoboth find themselves governing roughly 25,000 Namas, 10,000 Damaras and 2,000 Ovambos, while the 10,000 Basters who live outside the area are governed by others.

Despite their tradition of exclusiveness, it is hard to find any Basters who speak well of the existing arrangement. Dr. Ben Africa, the one Baster who has carved out a role for himself in the territory's national politics, says that the governing Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, of which he is a deputy chairman, would lose an election against SWAPO if it made an ethnic rather than a national appeal.

In fact, the Turnhalle Alliance already appears to have lost out in Rehoboth. At the moment, political authority locally is in the hands of a faction of conservative landholders who sought to demonstrate how up-to-date they were by calling their party the Liberation Front. Hans Diergaardt, the leader of the party, is the elected head of the Baster state within the state, occupying the traditional position of *kaptein*.

Before the Germans came, the Basters survived by a series of tribal alliances with local black groups. Mr. Diergaardt, who believes that SWAPO would be a sure winner in any internationally supervised election, is basically relying on the same tactic.

Guerrillas Killed
WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (Reuters) — South African-led security forces killed 42 black nationalist guerrillas in the past week, Gen. Charles Lloyd, commanding officer in South-West Africa, said on Friday. This brought the total claimed for the past month to 225.

Security forces have recently stepped up their campaign against SWAPO. Neighboring Angola said Thursday that South African troops had invaded the country and occupied seven southern towns. South Africa denied this.

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Sadat Plans to Stress Palestinians in Talks

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — President Anwar Sadat, considering the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai virtually assured and no longer at issue, intends to focus on the Palestinian aspect of the Camp David accord in his talks with President Reagan next week, according to Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

Declaring that recent events in Lebanon proved "peace is urgently needed for the area," Mr. Ali said in an interview that the main thrust of Mr. Sadat's Washington visit would be to convince the Reagan administration of the need to provide the Palestinians with autonomy on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Here will be the main message to President Reagan," he said. Mr. Ali also urged the Reagan administration "to recognize and deal directly" with the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying this would give new impetus to the peace process and encourage the PLO to recognize Israel.

Asked if Mr. Sadat would make this request formally to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ali said he did not expect so. Mr. Ali said this was only "what I personally hope." His remarks nonetheless indicated the kind of pressures the Reagan administration is likely to come under when Mr. Sadat and a high-level delegation of military and civilian officials arrives in Washington on Tuesday.

Mr. Ali repeatedly argued that there was a direct link between a settlement of the Palestinian issue and alleviating administration fears of greater Soviet involvement in the region.

Mr. Sadat is expected to discuss what he describes as the Soviet threat to Egypt and Sudan via Libya and to urge a more active U.S. role in the region. During the two days of discussions, he and his aides are likely to press for the delivery of more arms at a faster pace to allow Egypt to play a greater role in protecting Arab allies of the United States.

In addition to meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Sadat is to hold talks with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Cabinet members dealing with economic affairs. He also plans a private visit to Plains, Ga., to see former President Jimmy Carter, who was the moving force behind the peace accord signed at Camp David in 1978.

Despite a widespread feeling elsewhere in the Arab world that the accord is now all but formally dead, Mr. Ali insisted they still constituted the only framework for obtaining an overall Middle East peace.

"They are the only binding [accords], the only fact now," he said. "The past two years proved there is no other alternative."



LIBYANS ARRESTED — New York police leading some of the 40 Libyan students, some of them wearing paper bag masks, who briefly took over the offices of the Libyan mission to the United Nations to protest the policies of Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi. There were no injuries.

Tehran Mass Protest at French Embassy Urges Extradition of Bani-Sadr, Rajavi

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iran mobilized a mass demonstration outside the French Embassy in Tehran Friday to demand the return of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. An Iranian official denied Mr. Bani-Sadr and called for a Gulf oil embargo against the United States.

Thousands marched to the embassy for the second day, chanting "Death to Zionism Mitterrand" and "Mitterrand, Mitterrand, Give Us Back Bani-Sadr." Tehran radio said Mr. Bani-Sadr fled to France in an Iranian Air Force jet Wednesday, and French President Francois Mitterrand granted him asylum.

Warnings were heard through bullhorns during the Tehran protest to avoid attacks on the embassy, and the demonstrators dispersed after 90 minutes.

The speaker of parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, chided France for granting asylum to Mr. Bani-Sadr and Massoud Rajavi, leader of the leftist Mujahaddin guerrillas.

Referring to interviews that Mr. Bani-Sadr has given to European media alleging chaotic conditions in Iran, Mr. Rafsanjani said: "Let him talk. Let him go to the top of the Eiffel Tower and shout. The more he talks, the more he destroys himself."

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Reports in Paris indicated that a sit-in protest by about 100 persons outside the heavily guarded French Embassy in Tehran ended Friday. The protesters, who had turned up at the embassy Thursday, sat on pavement about 20 yards away as police and Revolutionary Guards guarded the three main gates. All the embassy's doors and windows were closed and it was not answering telephone calls.

Tehran radio described the sit-in as "indefinite," saying the protesters were determined to stay "until the French government takes fundamental and decisive measures for Bani-Sadr's extradition." It said placards posted on the embassy's outer walls also called for extradition of Mr. Rajavi.

After Friday's mass demonstration, however, traffic was allowed to resume on the avenue outside the embassy, and the sit-in appeared to have ended.

French officials said in Paris that Iran protested formally to France on Thursday over its decision to grant political asylum to Mr. Bani-Sadr. The officials said the protest was made to the

Strikes End In Britain's Civil Service

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's 530,000 civil servants have ended a 21-week campaign of selective strikes by accepting a pay deal that gives them half what they requested.

Bill Kendall, secretary-general of the council that groups the civil servants' nine trade unions, told reporters they would accept a revised offer of a 7.5-percent increase and a promise of arbitration in negotiations next year.

The acceptance Thursday night was not a bloodless victory for Mrs. Thatcher and her civil service minister, Lord Soames. The five-month conflict hurt both sides. While union leaders maintained that their actions had been "worthwhile," it paralyzed parts of the nation's vast bureaucracy and cost the government an estimated £7 billion in lost revenue and disrupted services.

Much of the losses resulted from strike action by a small number of workers at computerized tax control centers, which forced the government to borrow on commercial markets to make up its revenue shortfall.

The strikes also affected Britain's military communications and the issuing of passports, and annoyed the public by causing long delays at airports when traffic controllers and customs officials staged one-day walkouts.

Under the back-to-work agreement, civil servants are to return to their desks Monday. Union leaders expect some resistance from militant sectors that have voted to reject the offer.

In a letter from the unions to the civil servant in charge of pay, Gordon Burnett, the representatives say they expect "unfettered access" to arbitration in future pay negotiations. But the government said it reserved the right to veto this in cases of "overriding national policy."

Up From 6%
The 7.5-percent offer had been on the table for two weeks. The government had originally offered 6 percent.

Although there was bitterness from those who had held out for 15 percent, a union spokesman said: "We were offered 6 percent a long time ago, but it's been worthwhile. And [the strike action] demonstrates the civil service has some strength."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Iran Envoy Denies Arms Shipment From Israel

MOSCOW — Iran's ambassador to Moscow said Friday that an Argentine plane that crashed in the Soviet republic of Armenia was carrying commercial goods, not arms from Israel intended for Iran.

Ambassador Mohammed Mokri said the cargo plane that crashed July 11 after colliding with a Soviet aircraft was not hauling military equipment to Iran from Israel as had been reported in some Western papers. Also, officials at the Argentine Embassy here said they still have received no information from the Soviet Foreign Ministry about the four-man crew believed to have been killed in the crash.

Meanwhile, Iraq asked the United States to stop the reported flow of U.S. arms and spare parts to Iran through Israel. In the absence of diplomatic relations between Washington and Baghdad, the Iraqi request was made through the Belgian Embassy in Baghdad.

New Communist Insurgency Seen in Thai Cities

BANGKOK — The Thai Army said Friday that Communist insurgents have expanded their operations into urban areas. Officials displayed an array of captured guerrilla supplies to back up the claim.

Army spokesman Col. Vichit Buayanyawat said that the thousands of mines, booby traps, pieces of clothing and medical equipment captured during recent raids in Bangkok proved the change in tactics by the Communist Party of Thailand.

The supplies were seized in army raids during the past seven months, the spokesman said. Deputy army commander Gen. Prayuth Charnmanee said in a separate statement that the Thai Communists had changed from using purely rural guerrilla tactics to an urban-rural combination of underground warfare, using the cities as rear supply bases.

Shots Hit New Zealand Rugby Official's Home

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Two shotgun blasts were fired Friday at the house of Ron Don, who is the Auckland rugby union chairman and an outspoken supporter of the controversial South African rugby tour of New Zealand. The shots smashed two windows, but no one was at home.

Earlier, Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon said he planned to call a meeting Monday to discuss shortening the two-month tour, which has produced clashes between anti-apartheid demonstrators and police as well as a political storm centering on Mr. Muldoon.

Mr. Muldoon said he and Deputy Prime Minister Duncan Macintyre would meet with senior police officers, the chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union and representatives of anti-apartheid protesters.

Haig to Attend Pre-Summit Talks in Mexico
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was to leave Friday to join the foreign ministers of 21 other nations in planning a summit conference on the growing problems of the world's poor and developing nations.

The ministers are meeting on the resort island of Cancun in Mexico, and will exchange views on issues the two-day conference of 22 heads of governments should cover. An official involved in preparations by the U.S. delegation said the ministers would avoid setting an agenda for the summit.

The heads of state will be given a clean slate to work on, to throw out the important problems of the world as they see it," the official said. "The ministers will share perceptions about what the conference should include. There will be no negotiations about what each nation should do."

U.S. Air Strike Prepared

WASHINGTON — Air traffic controllers said Friday that if they do not receive an acceptable contract settlement during the week-end they will walk off their jobs Monday morning.

Robert E. Pohl, president of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said at a news conference: "We are willing to re-enter negotiations immediately."

But he said the union was preparing for a strike to begin at 7 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on Monday.

No bargaining sessions had been scheduled, when he made the remarks, but a Transportation Department spokeswoman said: "We are willing to talk. We want to begin talking now."

A strike would ground half the nation's air traffic and cause widespread disruption of air travel.

The Federal Aviation Administration employs 17,000 controllers at about 500 towers and 23 radar centers throughout the country. As federal employees, the controllers are forbidden to strike. During last month's negotiations, the government threatened disciplinary action and the arrest of controllers who walked out.

A tentative contract, rejected by 95 percent of the union's voting members Wednesday, included a \$40-million package, and Mr. Pohl later said the Reagan administration must come up with more money to finance higher pay, a reduced workweek and better retirement benefits.

Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis has said repeatedly that no additional money would be provided, but officials in his department were reluctant to comment Friday, declining even to repeat Mr. Lewis' statement.

Mr. Pohl said he believes he can get enough support among the 15,000 union members for a strike.

2 Murdered in Italy

GROIA TAURO, Italy — Two Calabrian brothers, 30 and 26 years old, were shot and killed in a street ambush in this southern Italian town Friday. Police said that it looked like a Mafia-style vendetta.

PALACE HOTEL
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"LEADING HOTELS OF THE WORLD"

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
3 Rue Daunou, PARIS
Just left the taxi driver
"ank'oo doe noo"
Palatium Str. 9, Munich.

4 Bombings in Bolzano
BOLZANO, Italy — Four administrative and political buildings were bombed late Thursday in this Alto Adige (South Tyrol) capital, in attacks that police suspect were the work of Italian extreme rightists. No one was hurt.

U.S. Man Jailed On Drug Charges
NEW YORK — A man arrested at the end of a 13-day airplane hijack ordeal in March has been sentenced to 24 years in prison for his role as head of a major drug-smuggling operation.
Craig Richard Clymore, 24, of Laguna Hills, Calif., on Thursday also was fined \$50,000 by U.S. District Judge Thomas C. Platt, who said that the harsh sentence was necessary, "otherwise there is no meaning to the law." The defendant had pleaded guilty to two counts of narcotics smuggling involving three kilograms (6.6 pounds) of heroin and hashish oil.
Mr. Clymore was one of two Americans aboard a Pakistani jet that was held by hijackers for 13 days until all 100 passengers and crew were released March 14 in Damascus. He was arrested immediately and deported to the United States in early April.

Explosion at U.S. Plant
GRANTSVILLE, Utah — Five persons were believed killed in an explosion at an explosives manufacturing plant on Thursday, officials said. The blast at the Mining Services International plant leveled the concrete building. Another blast was averted after workers cupped a leak in a 10,000-gallon tank of flammable material.

Belgian Mirage Crashes
LUXEMBOURG — A Belgian Air Force jet crashed into a television tower Friday, killing two civilians in a nearby transmitter station and the pilot, police reported. The Mirage fighter was on a training mission when it crashed near the town of Dudelange, 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of Luxembourg.

U.S. Request to Join In Developing Arms Divides Japanese

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government appears sharply divided over a new U.S. request to put this country's technological prowess to work for joint development of weapons.

Some officials have responded favorably but others, and most of the major news media, have objected, warning that helping the United States develop sophisticated weapons would violate Japan's pacifist constitution and a 14-year-old policy prohibiting arms sales abroad.

The request for arms technology sharing was put forth forcefully by American military officials early this summer and has become the focal point of U.S. efforts to get more military support from Japan.

It has become clear in recent months that Japan is not willing to increase its military budget substantially despite U.S. military officials' insistence that it should contribute more muscle to counter a Soviet buildup in the Far East.

Futuristic Weapons

Those Japanese officials who favor the new technology sharing request are arguing within the government that it could take some of the U.S. pressure off and that it would be wise to respond affirmatively.

No details of the American request have been disclosed, but it is understood that the U.S. military officials want Japan to assist in the development of futuristic weaponry involving the use of such advanced technology as computers, electronics, lasers and fiber optics. In some of those fields, it is believed that Japan is slightly ahead of U.S. technology.

At meetings in Hawaii and Washington, the general principle was outlined to the director of Japan's Defense Agency, Gen. Joji Omura, in language reminding him that the United States in the past has shared military technology with Japan. The United States has

provided information that has helped Japan to produce several weapons systems, including the F-15 fighter plane, naval air-patrol planes, and Hawk missiles, although the most advanced technological secrets were not shared.

"The Americans said that so far technology exchange has been only one-way traffic and they now want to make it two-way," a Japanese official said.

Favorable Greeting

The concept has been greeted favorably within the military agency, the Foreign Ministry, and the premier's office, although no formal response has been made.

But one of the most influential ministries, International Trade and Industry, has expressed strong reservations. Its views may count the most because any applications from Japanese companies to transfer technology to another country must pass through that ministry.

Joint arms development is being resisted by opposition parties and much of the news media as a new and dangerous tactic bound to lead to a "militarization" of the Japanese economy.

The 1967 policy banning most exports "is an open declaration to the world that this country shall never be a 'mechanism of death,'" declared an editorial in the Mainichi newspaper. "We have pledged that we shall not militarize our economy through the production and export of weapons."

Inside the government, proponents of the U.S. idea are arguing that it is time to "break the ice," as one of them put it, and open the door for a military technology exchange. They contend that the 1967 policy should not apply to the United States and, in any case, is superseded by a 1954 U.S.-Japan defense assistance treaty.

The government of Premier Zenko Suzuki has enough political strength to press for an exception favoring the U.S. proposal, but a showdown would set off an angry debate, with opponents arguing that Japan is bowing to American pressure.

The actual performance of a technology-sharing agreement would also be tricky for Japan. Most of the desirable new military technology is privately owned by large Japanese corporations. There is no way to compel companies to share their secrets, although the government might encourage them to do so, an official said.

The details of an agreement are to be explored during a September meeting of U.S. and Japanese military officials.

16 Die in Punjab Crash

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An express train derailed in Punjab province Thursday killing at least 16 persons and injuring 43, railroad officials said Friday. The Punjab governor, Lt. Gen. Ghulam Jilani Khan, who flew to the scene 500 miles southeast of Islamabad, said sabotage of the tracks could not be ruled out.

India Gains Nucleus of an Atomic Program Despite Split From U.S.

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India's Canadian-built but locally run nuclear reactor in the Rajasthan Desert broke down 19 times last year. And when it works, it produces only about half the amount of power it should.

In Madras, an Indian-built reactor is scheduled to begin operating this year after 18 years of construction — a reported 13 years longer than scheduled. Japan, on the other hand, builds nuclear reactors in five years or less.

These are some of the high costs of India's national policy of going it alone in the nuclear energy field, a policy forced on it in 1974 when it exploded a nuclear device that it called "a peaceful nuclear explosion" but which most of the world called a precursor to an atomic bomb.

There is no question that India, which ranks third in the world behind the United States and the So-

viet Union in trained manpower, has the top flight scientists needed to make an atomic energy program work.

But the campus-like setting of its nuclear research center is only a tiny part of India, where more than 200,000 villages have no electricity at all and a space rocket was delivered to its launch pad on a bullock cart.

Yet, for India, whose economic credo since it gained independence 34 years ago has been self-reliance, going it alone provided a giant plus that outweighs all the disadvantages. It enables India to call itself number one among the developing nations in nuclear power and provides a major boost to a country that is trying to recast its image from that of a beggar nation that could not feed its people to an ascending Third World technological power.

"India is the only country," boasted Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Homi N. Sethna,

"to have full control over the nuclear fuel cycle apart from the major nuclear countries such as the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Great Britain."

But now India, which lost Canadian help in building reactors when Ottawa accused it of siphoning technology and materials for its 1974 explosion, may be forced into even further nuclear isolation as a result of two days of negotiations with the United States — which ended here Friday — over the continued supply of enriched uranium for the U.S.-built reactor at Tarapur.

More Meetings Set

In hard-line positions that have barely changed in years, India insists that the United States is obligated to supply the uranium under a 1963 agreement between the two nations. Washington, however, says that a congressional act passed partially as a result of India's 1974 explosion bans the sale

of nuclear materials to nations which refuse to allow full international inspection to all of their atomic facilities.

India calls this discriminatory and, although some of its nuclear facilities such as Tarapur are under international safeguards, it refuses to allow inspections of installations it has put up without outside help.

Both sides will hold one more round of talks in Washington in what appears to be the final step toward ending the agreement. Indian government spokesman J. N. Dixit said there were no discussions Friday on the United States sending more fuel to Tarapur even though Congress last year authorized the shipment of another load.

While both countries appear to want to bury the agreement, there are still major differences on the way it should be ended. The United States wants the safeguards to continue on the spent fuel from the Tarapur reactor, which can be

reprocessed by India into plutonium that could be used for nuclear weapons. New Delhi, on the other hand, said if the agreement ends it can do what it wants with the fuel.

The question has become an issue of national pride here. The U.S. refusal to sell nuclear fuel to democratic India is played against the supplying of sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan, run by a martial law government, which also has been accused of trying to develop nuclear weapons.

Switching Fuels

"While India made the first overtures late last year about canceling the agreement in the interests of improving relations with the United States, it quickly shifted the onus to Washington once the U.S. government accepted."

Indian officials insist they will be able to operate Tarapur even without further shipments of fuel from the United States. They have picked up the technique of making a mixed oxide fuel, developed in Europe and the United States in the 1960s for possible use in breeder reactors, as a substitute for enriched uranium.

Nonetheless, one Indian scientist closely connected with the Indian nuclear establishment said unexpected problems have developed in making the mixed oxide fuel and India may not be ready to switch from enriched uranium when the U.S. supplies are used up in about a year.

In the case, India is likely to obtain enriched uranium from the Soviet Union, its major arms supplier, reported G. K. Reddy, the authoritative New Delhi correspondent of the Madras daily, The Hindu.

Thus, it appears that India determinedly and proudly has decided again to go it alone, with the possibility of temporary Soviet help, despite the costs which Western experts believe have been great in the nuclear field. One scientist said that much of the Indian sci-

Lobbying, Testimony Dispel Senators' Misgivings About Casey

By Robert L. Jackson and David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Personal lobbying and persuasive testimony behind closed doors by CIA Director William J. Casey are credited with defusing a major congressional inquiry into his business transactions almost before it began.

Members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who Wednesday unanimously endorsed Mr. Casey to remain in office, said Thursday that the 68-year-old former Reagan campaign chief impressed them on two scores in his testimony Wednesday.

They said he combined a strong defense of his past business dealings with a disarming confession that he had erred in choosing Max C. Hugel, a controversial businessman, for the sensitive CIA position of chief of clandestine services.

Mr. Hugel resigned last month amid charges that he had been involved in improper stock deals in 1974. His departure stirred a controversy over Mr. Casey himself, especially after two court rulings critical of Mr. Casey's past business dealings became known.

"Mr. Casey has acquired himself very well," said Sen. Jake Garn. The Utah Republican added that his only concern was "what appears to have been a lack of good judgment" in the hiring of Mr. Hugel.

A Democratic committee member, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, said Mr. Casey "made it clear to us he made a mistake" in choosing Mr. Hugel, a personal friend. Sen. Jackson defended Mr. Casey's past business deals in language similar to that used by Mr. Casey.

Lot of Litigation

At a breakfast meeting with reporters, Sen. Jackson said Mr. Casey "was involved in a lot of litigation over the years because he was serving a lot of [business] organizations."

Two Republican senators who refused to allow use of their names, criticized Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican who chairs the committee, for calling for Mr. Casey's resignation a week earlier without having evidence of misconduct.

Those senators and other committee sources said

Sen. Goldwater had never been happy with Mr. Casey's appointment and would have preferred that a career intelligence officer head the CIA.

They also said that Sen. Goldwater was angry with Mr. Casey for failing to tell the committee about the turmoil over Mr. Hugel, although Mr. Casey knew about it almost a week before Mr. Hugel resigned.

Meanwhile, Sen. Harrison H. Schmitt, a New Mexico Republican, said: "I think Casey was learned that he has to keep our committee informed. I feel a lot more comfortable having heard from Casey. Our preliminary staff study and his testimony showed absolutely nothing that would disqualify him from holding office."

In the days before his testimony, Mr. Casey made a point of calling on committee members individually in their offices, and this lobbying was effective. Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, a Texas Democrat, said of critics of alleged business misconduct, as Mr. Casey left his office: "They haven't laid a glove on him."

Edwin Meese 3d, the adviser to President Reagan, was asked if the White House had lobbied actively

for Mr. Casey. He replied, "No, the principal contact was Bill [Casey] himself."

While the committee agreed Wednesday that "no basis has been found for concluding that Mr. Casey is unfit to serve" as CIA director, it instructed its staff to tie up "loose ends" during the next two to three weeks. That will include looking at federal court records not yet examined in full.

Initially Skeptical

Meanwhile, interviews with past and present CIA agents — most of whom refused the use of their names — have shown that many were initially skeptical about Mr. Casey, a businessman-lawyer, when he took control of the agency in January.

In the last six months, the agents said, he has earned the respect of many former critics, proving himself a tough conservative who would fight for the agency's budget and its intelligence-gathering capabilities. "He's highly respected in the intelligence community," said Lou Cascan, who retired in 1968 after 21 years with the CIA. "People in the agency think he's a good guy. He's strong for them."



The sun was totally eclipsed in sections of the Soviet Union.

Clouds Hide Eclipse Over Russia

MOSCOW — A major solar eclipse swept a wide path across the Soviet Union on Friday, but clouds obscured the view for many watching the country's last such event of the century.

Several hundred Muscovites gathered in overcast weather on hills overlooking the capital for brief glimpses of the eclipse. About 73 percent of the sun's disk was obscured by the moon at the maximum phase visible in Moscow, scientists said, but clouds were so dense at that moment that no one could see it.

Clear skies reportedly prevailed during a full eclipse over the Siberian city of Bratsk, where hundreds of scientists gathered to collect important data during a period of high sunspot activity. Richard R. Fisher, a U.S. scientist, praised the "extremely close cooperation" between Soviet scientists and foreign observers at the site.

Reagan Calls for Shift of Power to States

ATLANTA — Buoyed by passage of a tax bill that will reduce U.S. government revenues drastically, President Reagan has called for "another great revolution and experiment" to return federal authority to state governments systematically.

"With our economic proposals, we are staging a quiet federalist revolution," Mr. Reagan said in a speech Thursday to the National Conference of State Legislatures. "It is a revolution that promises to be one of the most exciting and noteworthy in our generation."

The president said his budget cutbacks have strengthened federalism because "without a structural shift of this kind, there is little hope for a long-term resistance to the burgeoning of federal power."

New Flexibility

He also praised his administration's attempts to combine more than 50 categorical grants into five block grants, although he acknowledged that Congress had given the states less authority than the administration had sought.

Mr. Reagan promised to press for additional state flexibility, "leading to the day when you will have not only the responsibility for programs that properly belong at the state level but you'll have the tax sources now usurped by Washington returned to you, ending that round trip of the people's money to Washington and back, minus a carrying charge."

"Today, the federal government takes too much taxes from the people, too much authority from the states and too much liberty with the Constitution," the president said. He maintained that in the past 40 years federalism "has near-

ly disappeared as a guiding force in American government" but would now be restored.

"My administration is committed, heart and soul, to the principles of American federalism, which are outlined in the original Federalist Papers of Hamilton, Madison and Jay," Mr. Reagan said to applause from the legislators.

His speech was peppered with examples of state and local govern-

ment initiatives he said had outstripped the federal government. He joked that he would like to turn over the Amtrak rail system to the city of San Diego, which recently opened a 16-mile trolley line built without U.S. government assistance. And he claimed credit for signing, as governor of California, a clean air act more stringent than the U.S. government's at the time.

Almost as an afterthought, in

the last paragraph of his speech, the president mentioned that there are "legitimate and very important functions" for the U.S. government to perform.

Two that he noted are the maintenance of nation

Cruise Missile Crashes in Nevada

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy cruise missile launched from a submerged submarine off the California coast has crashed for the first time in four tests onto a test range in Nevada, the Navy said.

The missile, called the Tomahawk, flew over California in its third launching from a submarine and the fourth in a series of tests

using a new guidance system, the Navy said. The missile was launched from a plane during the first test on Feb. 15.

"During the final phase of the mission, a difficulty occurred and the missile impacted the ground on the Nellis Range Complex," a Navy announcement said. It said there were no initial reports of injuries or damage and an investigation into the cause of Thursday's crash had begun.

The Cruise missile is a jet-powered flying torpedo that can be launched from the ground, a plane or a submarine. The Navy plans to deploy nonnuclear Tomahawks with a range of 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) — aboard surface ships, such as receiving battle ships, by mid-1984. The missiles are designed to fly at treetop level below radar defenses and can be directed to their targets with computers with pinpoint accuracy.

Atom Bombings Marked by Rally

TOKYO — Several hundred pacifists held a ban-the-bomb rally Friday to commemorate the 36th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, closely affiliated with the Socialist Party, organized the rally as a prelude for a 10-day international conference protesting against nuclear testing and weapons production. The 1981 World Conference Against Nuclear Arms is to be held Aug. 8 and 9 in Nagasaki.

Survey Finds Censorship Is Growing in U.S. Schools

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Censorship is widespread and increasing in the nation's public schools, according to a national survey of school officials released Friday.

The survey, the largest of its kind undertaken, shows that nearly a quarter of the school officials questioned said that one or more books, films and magazines in their school libraries and classrooms were challenged during the time covered by the study.

Half the challenges resulted in some form of censorship — including restricting circulation of the material, removing it from school, cutting out offending parts or destroying it.

The study also said that 75 per-

cent of those reporting a change in the amount of censorship said that it was increasing. The challenges, which in the 1970s included many protests from women and minorities, in recent years have come chiefly from groups on the right.

Before Reagan

The survey of 1,891 school officials was carried out last year and covered the two school years before Ronald Reagan was elected president. It was sponsored by the Association of American Publishers, the American Library Association and the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

In a more informal count this last school year, Judith Krug of the American Library Association said

that the number of censorship cases reported to the ALA not only continued to increase after Mr. Reagan's election, but jumped fivefold — from three or four cases per week to three or four cases per day.

The larger study listed among books and other reading material restricted, altered, removed or destroyed: Webster's Collegiate Dictionary; Sports Illustrated magazine; "Love Story" by Eric Segal; Mad magazine; Mademoiselle magazine; "Brave New World" by Aldous Huxley; "A Farewell to Arms" by Ernest Hemingway; Esquire magazine; "Jaws" by Peter Benchley; "Working" by Studs Terkel and "God Bless You Mr. Tomorrows" by Kurt Vonnegut.

The challenges to books around the country, according to the survey, resulted chiefly from objections to language and references to sex.

For example, in the cases of banned dictionaries, Mrs. Krug said, "it's the 'bad' words they object to, especially the double meanings in the definitions. 'Bed' is not only a noun, but a verb meaning 'to have sexual intercourse with.'"

Mrs. Krug said that a list of 40 offensive words was once prepared by a fundamentalist group attempting to ban a dictionary. The words included: hot, hooker, coke, clap, deflower, tail, ball, knocker and nuts.

The American Heritage Dictionary has been banned in schools in three communities in recent years, and five standard American dictionaries were banned from Texas schools in the mid-1970s, Mrs. Krug said.

In the survey of local schools, those who challenged books were mostly parents acting on their own, and only about one in six challenges was reported as linked

to groups outside the local school district, such as the John Birch Society, the NAACP and fundamentalist organizations.

The study also asked school officials at the state level about challenges in the 22 states that approve texts on a statewide basis. Nine of the states reported having one or more textbook challenges, more than half coming from rightist groups located outside the state.

Censorship in general can be dealt with most effectively, the study said, if school districts adopt written rules for approving books and dealing with challenges. Schools with such policies had more challenges to their books, but had a substantially lower rate of material being removed from the schools.

U.S. Priest Slain In Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY — Undenounced gunmen shot to death an American priest working in Guatemala, the U.S. Embassy has announced.

The Rev. Stanley Rother was shot to death Tuesday in his rectory in Santiago Atitlan, a town of about 20,000 people, 51 miles (31 kilometers) west of the capital, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said.

Father Rother, 46, who had worked in the diocese for the past 13 years, was the ninth priest slain in Guatemala during the past year and the first American priest to be slain. Clerics in Guatemala often have come under attack from rightist extremists claiming the churchmen are linked to leftist fighting the military regime.

Mr. Marlon Brando. How about doing a Karl Marx?

Mr. Brando, my name is Riccardo Bandiera and my film "Jesus Christ's Childhood" will appear in the International Festival of Yonkers, this year. As it's very difficult to contact you directly, these men can reach you the way you see. I would like to have the opportunity of offering you the main part in my next film, "Karl Marx". I also take this opportunity to offer co-production to any producer, and distribution to any North American distributor. Please call or write to the address below: Riccardo Bandiera, 245 - CEP 04026 - Via Principe Amedeo, 10 - Roma - Italy. Tel. 06/478197. Mr. Riccardo Bandiera and Mr. Giovanni Carrino, Tel. 06/2525, 87-0727 Rome.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Mercedes Lavigne and her family regret to announce the sudden death, at the age of 75, of
Mr. René LAVIGNE
in Geneva on July 30, 1981. Burial will take place in the Swiss Cemetery of Geneva-Vevrier on Monday, August 3, at 11:30. Home address: 8, Rue Beauregard, 1206 Geneva, CH. This will be the official notice.

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ROMA NEW YORK GENEVE PARIS

A Conflict of Priorities

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's decision to cut real military spending next year illustrates a classic conflict of priorities within the Western alliance. For both political and national economic reasons, which were driven firmly home by Mr. Schmidt's Free Democratic coalition partners, military spending had to be included in an over-all effort to trim more than \$8 billion from Bonn's budget. That logic, however, may be lost on President Reagan, who has just cut his own budget by \$37 billion while adding \$25 billion for the armed forces. And as a fillip, he is decreasing taxes by 25 percent over three years.

To complicate matters, Mr. Schmidt is blaming Mr. Reagan for his problem. If U.S. interest rates were not so high, he argues, there would be more buoyancy in the West German economy and it would not be necessary to cut spending. Now, the reasoning begins to get circular. The U.S. rationale for high interest rates is that they will help reduce inflation. But the sharp increase in military spending will feed inflation.

The difference between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Reagan, therefore, is one of priorities. For the U.S. president, whose political position is currently rock-solid, building up Western military strength to confront the Soviet challenge comes first. For the West German chancellor, whose present footing is slightly less firm, domestic concerns top the list.

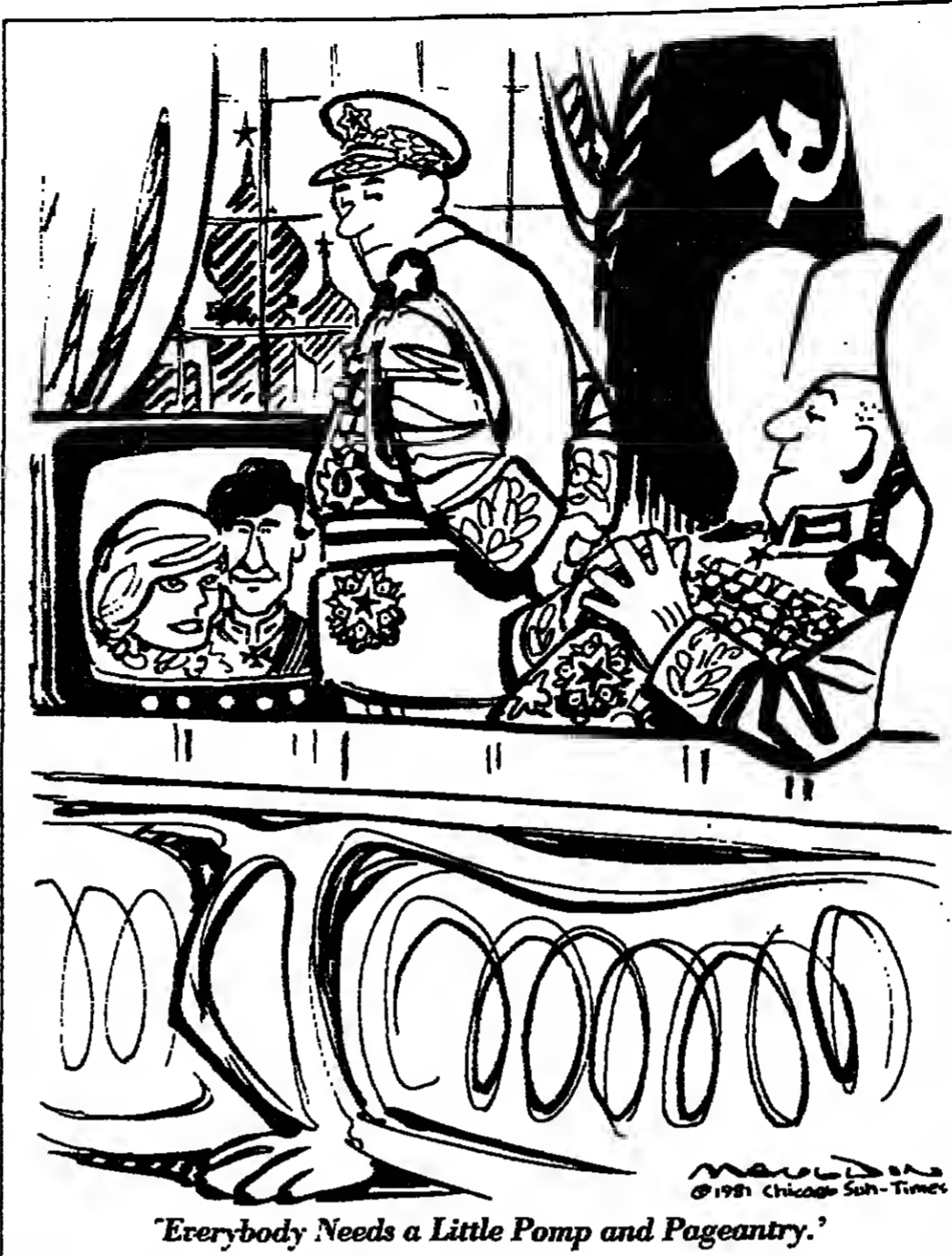
By allowing West Germany to fall substantially below NATO's 3 percent annual mili-

tary growth target, Mr. Schmidt knows he will be criticized by the United States, mostly for setting a bad example for other European allies and Japan and Canada, both of which were condemned for not carrying their share in a recent U.S. report on burden sharing. It is likely, though, that if Mr. Reagan were confronted with a similar choice between a relatively small cut in defense spending and political survival, he would act similarly. The 3 percent annual increase is an admirable goal, but wherever it bumps up against a political threat of the magnitude of the one Mr. Schmidt was facing, it must give way.

The underlying theme, both on security and economic questions, is interdependence. Politics, that beloved necessity of democracy, sometimes turns up as the monkeywrench in the works. But a born politician like Mr. Reagan, should have no difficulty understanding Mr. Schmidt's problem, even though he might not be delighted with the chancellor's method of solving it. And the chancellor, who knows something about politics and economics, should understand that he will not succeed in hectoring Mr. Reagan into changing his economic strategy until he's had a chance to see whether it works or not.

Mr. Reagan is right, more or less, about the relative importance of the Soviet threat. Mr. Schmidt is right about Bonn's need to cut spending to reduce borrowing. These two practical men should avoid recriminations and get together to indulge in a little politics, the art of the possible.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



Everybody Needs a Little Pomp and Pageantry.

The Experiment Begins

Whatever one may think of President Reagan's tax bill as public policy, it is going to launch the United States on a highly interesting experiment. Precisely as he intended, the president has accomplished a sharp break with recent tradition. The first question is the response of investment and business to this sudden relaxation of taxes. How much of their tax savings will people put into productive investment, as Mr. Reagan expects, and how much into vacations in Acapulco or condominiums in Florida? Nobody knows. The next question, and for Mr. Reagan the crucial one, is the response of the political system. How will middle-income Americans react — with gratitude for the cuts in their own taxes, or with resentment against the disproportionately larger ones for wealthier people?

How sensitive are U.S. voters to questions of income distribution? Since the distribution of income has not changed for more than 30 years, no one can really say. But an answer will emerge in the next few years' elections.

This tax program is not quite so totally new as Mr. Reagan's more enthusiastic supporters claim. It points in the direction in which the United States was moving in the generation following the Civil War and again, for not quite so long a time, after World War I. The ideas behind the Reagan tax bill are the same familiar ones that seem to recur periodically, after times of national strain, when Americans suddenly decide that they are fed up with hearing about the national community and its social responsibilities. But if the theory has a certain history, the country and its people have changed profoundly since its last visit.

The economics of the Gilded Age, with its emphasis on wide disparities between rich and poor to heighten incentives, has been pursued in recent years mainly in the Third World. The most conspicuous example has been Brazil. In the industrial world, most people currently seem to believe that very large differences in wealth, from one family to another, are not compatible with democratic standards. But opinion on this point has always been a little less firm in the United States than in most other rich countries. Americans are now going to press the accustomed limits of economic inequality a bit, and see what happens.

The enactment of this tax bill will make continuous inflation more dangerous than ever to the Reagan administration. Voters will quickly perceive that some of its tax reductions risk being offset by inflation, while others are inflation-proof. Generally speaking, it is the benefits for the middle range of incomes that are most vulnerable. If your income is now around the average, the current inflation — if it continues undiminished for the next three years — threatens to leave you with a higher tax burden than today's. But if you are now in the top bracket, your marginal rate will drop from 70 percent to 50 percent, regardless of inflation.

The higher the inflation from now until 1984, the greater the differences in this bill's treatment of average incomes and very high ones. Since this tax bill is also likely to contribute strongly to further inflation, the results promise to be too interesting for comfort.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Agees, the Wolfs

There is a widespread consensus in Congress now that it should be a crime for a former government official to divulge the names of secret intelligence agents that he learned on the job. That would address the problem of the Philip Agees, the occasional spy who goes sour.

The tougher question is what to do about revelations made not by former officials using secret files, but by private citizens working from information in the public domain. This is the situation of Louis Wolf, who has made a career of combing public records with an eye to disclosing agents' names and forcing the CIA to close down its covert activities. Congress wants to get at the Louis Wolfs, but how can it do so without at the same time restricting other private citizens, including journalists, who write up intelligence affairs?

The House has one answer. To punish a private citizen who published an agent's name, it would have to be shown that his intent in publishing was to impair or impede the country's foreign intelligence activities. We are aware that in devising this formula the House means to respect the rights of journalists and others whose good faith is not suspect. But that's not enough. A test of intent compels an inquiry into belief and opens

a gaping hole in the protections guaranteed by the First Amendment. Such legislation would be unconstitutional.

The House bill is bad, and the Senate bill, which is to be marked up in the Judiciary Committee, is no less well-meaning but no more satisfactory. The Senate bill, which the administration prefers, would make criminal a private citizen's disclosure if he had "reason to believe" disclosure would hurt intelligence activities. The chief protection offered journalists — and too flimsy it is — is that they would not be liable unless they were engaged in a "pattern of activities" to expose agents.

We are not saying that the Louis Wolfs are harmless. They are contemptible, and they can do harm. But what they would surely consider their greatest victory would be to induce a free society to abridge some of its most important liberties in their name. The Louis Wolfs do not want merely to embarrass the CIA. Though they work with a pen rather than a gun, they are terrorists in spirit, and their true purpose is to destroy democracy. Congress should not become an unwitting accomplice in helping them move toward that end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 1, 1906

NEW YORK — The heavily charged political atmosphere of New York State was cleared somewhat today when the State Committee of W.R. Hearst's Independence League decided to call a convention here to nominate the newspaper proprietor for governor. This action practically insures that the Democratic State Committee meeting here tomorrow will ignore Mr. Hearst and take action looking to the nomination of some strong Democrat at a later date. The reaction of Republicans to this decision was that it meant the renomination of Mr. Higgins was a vote-gatherer he would win a three-cornered fight with a split Democratic vote.

Fifty Years Ago
August 1, 1931

NEW YORK — Gangster was a bit annoyed today at the challenge laid down by the police to its right to murder. Demonstrating its disapproval, gangster murdered two men this afternoon, only four blocks from the scene of the Wednesday slaying of a baby in its carriage and the wounding of four other children playing nearby. And this morning, Guido Ferreri, a clothing manufacturer whose plants have experienced labor troubles, crumpled under a fusillade of bullets from a passing car. This shooting followed Police Commissioner Mulrooney's announcement that 16 police cars will cruise the streets of the city night and day, filled with patrolmen who have been taught to use riot-guns.

Sharing Fun and Meaning...

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The happy smiles beamed across the world from London were the message. The pleasure of finery and pageantry as relief from the daily television fare of smoking ruins and hate-filled faces throwing missiles was reason enough to applaud the royal wedding.

The event was quintessentially British, but the spectacle and the emotions it provoked could be widely shared. Marriage is a joyous occasion anywhere. It is the past, accepted, nourished and brought to flower, and it is renewal, the comforting promise of a future.

The ceremony celebrates both life and the special human dignity. It is more when a future king and queen are wed, it is a festival of civility. The flourish and protocol are an expression of the value of manners, of the importance of a social code, however arbitrary or trivial, in giving shape and reliability to the workings of society.

Mind Your Manners

Dame Rebecca West, a fine example of English cultural polish, wrote that "the royal scene is simply a presentation of ourselves behaving well, if anybody is being bothered, it is the human race. When they mind their manners."

It really doesn't matter whether the wife of the U.S. president bends her knee or bows her head to another country's sovereign. The point is that courtesy survives as a matter of choice, not of submission.

Courtesy, the style of behavior at court in contrast to rustic rudeness, has strangely slipped away from much of our modern life, leaving a brusque sense of helplessness in crowded cities. But the rules are worthwhile just because there are crowds where people can't avoid impinging on each other and need to know what to expect.

Decent Society

The royal circumstance, devoid now of imposition, was a reminder of how agreeable it is when people automatically treat each other nicely and can rely on what's not done not being done. The grandeur is extra, a flourish on the gown, a ruffle in the cake. You wouldn't want to subsist on it though it adds a bit of zest.

But civility itself is the very stuff of a decent society and without it not even the most austere

homespun democracy can survive. There were more riots in Liverpool and two more IRA prisoners were dying in Belfast while the gala went on. Not everybody reined their violent passions for a day of rejoicing. That only reinforced a sense of gratitude for the example of everyday civilization which the British people have evolved.

The monarchy, in its peculiar way, contributes to it. The delight that the British took in the wedding must surely rest in part on the importance of legitimacy being assured as far ahead as one can think. It doesn't take a king or queen for that. I am a bed-rock republican and a constitution, rigorously observed, is a better source of legitimate government for my needs than any particular family.

The principle of legitimacy, however, is the only alternative to force in social relations. It is both the expression of consent to be governed and recognition of the need for government so that we can live together.

The leaders of the Soviet Union, for example, base their claim to legitimacy on their self-proclaimed right to represent the workers and peasants who are the great majority of people. That is why the workers and peasants of Poland, who have destroyed the myth of consent to Soviet-type rule, are so frightening to the men in the Kremlin.

The British monarch doesn't govern any more. The sun has set on the British Empire. Even the United Kingdom may not continue to unite Great Britain and Northern Ireland for many more years. But the marriage of the heir to the throne, with the prospect of birth of a whole new series of heirs, extends the symbol of legitimacy for Britain itself and for the useful association of the modern Commonwealth long into the future.

The symbols are transparent now. There is no more awe, little mystery. For the most part, the royal family accepts its obligation to be visible, accessible, comfortably and traditionally normal as loyally as their subjects accept the formal flummery that goes with the role. As the New York Times London correspondent R.W. Apple reported, they behave like a large public relations firm and do a good job of it.

What is left is simple acknowledgment that symbols are cherished still because faith and hope remain and need to be embodied.

So it was that the very fulgurance of the pomp, the play of extravagance in a hard and uncertain world, made the spectacle satisfying and exposed its meaning. It was the fun side, which is not to be neglected.

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... With a Shadow Cast Over Gibraltar

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — The Spaniards can sympathize with the British. From Mace prison to the dole queues, many problems on the island sound familiar to Spanish ears. In each bleak corner, the British people could obviously use the imperial shot in the arm provided by the royal wedding — or, as one Spanish reporter put it, a few "days of pomp and roses."

Where the sympathy ends, in this country, is when the royal enthusiasm blinds the Foreign Office to outside sensitivities, ignoring the discreet but pressing warnings from Madrid about the awkwardness and even the offensiveness of the visit by the princely couple to Gibraltar. Indeed, the reckless abandon of the London authorities, oblivious to all but their own neo-Victorian frenzy, alienated other people and other nations as well. Greek President Constantine Caramanlis declined to attend the wedding after ex-King Constantine had received a formal invitation calling him "king of the Hellenes."

Positive Effect

In many senses, however, the upheaval caused by the refusal of King Juan Carlos of Spain, probably Europe's most admired and respected monarch today, to attend the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer has had a revealing and perhaps even positive effect.

Suddenly, the royal snub awoke British public opinion to the fact that Gibraltar was more than a diplomatic ploy or a Franco-era political gimmick in the eyes of most Spaniards, their king included. To many Britons, that was a baffling revelation. They believed — and still do, in most cases, despite the incident — that the British presence on the Rock was a fact of life, an inalienable right, a pleasant and accepted reminder of a rich colonial past — one which should be no more disturbed than the many quaint traditions which distinguish the British monarchy.

Neutral observers have tended to drift toward that cozy British explanation of the fact: American newspaper reports of the incident

have used the euphemism "Mediterranean enclave" to describe Gibraltar, forgetting that its legal and, indeed, thoroughly British name is that of "crown colony," the last remaining colony on European soil. Spanish soil, to be more precise, until the occupation in 1704. National resentment of such an occupation and of the existence of a foreign military base at the tip of Andalusia has gone over party lines and deep into popular feelings since the 18th century.

Handy Excuse

The use by the besieged Franco regime of the Gibraltar claim for its own domestic needs provided Britain with a handy excuse for obscuring the depth and pervasiveness of Spanish feelings about the Rock and to minimize UN resolutions calling on the British to decolonize Gibraltar. Feeble attempts to liberate King Juan Carlos' attitude to that of Franco don't seem to have prospered in Britain. No other modern monarch has had to earn his democratic spurs by singlehandedly defeating a military coup as the Spanish king did four months ago. His credibility and his international prestige have made Juan Carlos' absence at the "wedding of the century" much more embarrassing than Foreign Office specialists had probably foreseen.

The Spanish attitude was probably warranted. At a time when negotiations with Britain over the future of the rock proceed with great difficulty, the huge publicity ma-

chine which these days surrounds the Prince of Wales and his bride was sure to further deteriorate the atmosphere. The publicity could magnify the show of allegiance to Britain and re-affirmation of British sovereignty set up by the Gibraltar authorities in connection with the brief visit of the princely couple.

Today's Gibraltarians are not descended from the original Spanish dwellers of the rock. They were forcibly expelled in the 18th century for "security reasons" and replaced by a mixed bag of Mediterranean immigrants, fiercely loyal to Britain in exchange for many privileges.

Grain of Salt

This "artificial" population poses one of the main obstacles to a settlement. Britain has placed the "interests" of the 27,000 Gibraltarians ahead of all other considerations — outwardly at least. The Spanish king's coup d'etat has probably taken a good deal of luster from the pro-British show carefully prepared by Sir Joshua Hassan, the Gibraltar premier.

The sobering influence of King Juan Carlos' attitude may have, for the first time, instilled a modicum of perspective and international awareness into popular British perceptions of the Gibraltar problem. That, in itself, may be a hopeful development.

In addition, the overall Spanish reaction has been such that no permanent harm to the negotiations with Britain is foreseeable. Polit-

downward movement that would ordinarily be expected to follow clear-cut evidence of a moderation in inflationary pressures and business activity. But he optimistically promises that interest rates will begin to wind down "in the near future."

Wall Streeters, who have been fooled before will believe it when they see it. They observe that already, Mr. Weidenbaum has had to mark up his earlier 1981 forecast for the interest rate on 90-day Treasury bills from 11 to 13.5 percent, and for 1982, from 8.5 percent to 10.5 percent. But even the new forecasts imply a sharp decline from the current 15-plus percent level, to what seems like an unbelievably slow 6.8 percent in 1984, at the same time that the White House target calls for a 50 percent slash in monetary growth.

Peter G. Peterson, Secretary of commerce in the Nixon administration and now chairman of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Inc., says in a speech he's been making around the country that when the Reagan program first appeared and was put into computers, nine out of 10 times, the read-out was: "Does not compute."

But beyond the computers, there is the worry about the deficit. Experts like Henry Kaufman point to the combination of the revenue loss from the giant tax bill now approved by both Houses of Congress, and the massive increase in defense spending, which together outweigh the cuts in nonmilitary spending.

In Wall Street, the typical guess is that the fiscal 1982 deficit will run at least \$20 billion higher than the administration's most recent projection of \$42.5 billion, not counting off-budget borrowing. Some pessimists, Mr. Peterson says, suggest the possibility of a \$100 billion deficit next year.

Even within the administration, there is concern among those not swept away by rose-colored expectations of the potential of supply-side economics. Office of Management and Budget Director David Stockman, who has to come up with some \$40-plus billion of further cuts for the 1984 budget (to achieve a promised balance) is leading a fight to cut back some of the increases in the swollen defense budget. It promises to be a bitter internal battle next year.

In any event, many observers were saying last January, in a rising tide of good will toward Mr. Reagan, that however untested were the ideas of his economic program, it ought to be given a chance. Whether or not that was a good idea is now mooted. The chance is there, and the results can be measured against the promise.

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تلاوة القرآن

Leisure

The Best Swimming Holes of Paris



Swimming pools in the Paris region offer spectacular royal park settings — and other scenic attractions.

by Judith Sullivan

PARIS — Residents and businessmen going off on vacation this weekend should not feel sorry for themselves: They will have the swimming pools of Paris and its suburbs all to themselves this month.

The would-be beachgoer's best bet lies 10 kilometers south of the city on the express metro line (at La Croix de Berny on the RER line Châtelet-St. Rémy-lès-Chevreuse). At the edge of the lush Parc de Sceaux in the shadow of a chateau once inhabited by Louis XIV's famous finance minister Colbert (now a museum of the Ile de France where concerts are given in August and September) stands an Olympic pool surrounded by 17th-century formal gardens and acres of lawn and forest.

The pool — a five-minute walk from the RER — is clean and has a cafeteria, ping pong tables, two diving boards, Muzak and a friendly manager, who at non-peak hours takes groups jogging through the magnificent grounds. And one can picnic or sunbathe on the grassy area on the far side of the diving pool.

The only hitch? Never try it on Sundays, advises the manager, as the pool area tends to reach its 5,000-person capacity. Otherwise, it's a short, worthwhile trip — whether to swim, sunbathe without tops or visit the castle, a short but beautiful hike away. The adjacent tennis courts are rentable by the hour. Pool admission is 10 francs; tel: 660.75.30.

St. Germain-en-Laye (at the end of another RER line) also has a pool built in a lush royal garden, that of the chateau where Louis XIII was born, now a museum of Gallo-Roman and Dark Ages artifacts found in France, on a plateau overlooking the Seine and Paris. The indoor pool is small but it has a grassy outdoor sundeck, a parking lot and permission to *déjeuner sur l'herbe* — a rarity in France. Ad-

mission is 12 francs for adults, 8 for children; tel: 451.50.20.

Less scenic but closer to town is the pool in the Courbevoie shopping center in La Défense, the high-rise complex just west of Paris. The Olympic pool is clean and new and its grassy solarium attractive, despite the view over a highway. Admission is 9 francs for adults, 7.50 for children; tel: 788.03.33.

In Paris itself, the Piscine Deligny on the Seine below the Pont de la Concorde is the most interesting of Paris' watering spots. Built in 1785, it is the last pool set in a floating barge. Its main attraction is its clientele: the beautiful people showing off sleek bodies in designer swimsuits. To the pleasure of Peeping Toms who lean over the bridge, the third-floor deck is for nude sunbathing (no children allowed). Indeed, the high admission (18.50 francs), large crowds, dirty cabins and water make this tiny pool more of an attraction for singles than swimmers. Open 8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day. Tel: 551.72.15. Metro: Concorde or Gare d'Orsay.

More chic is the pool on the 24th floor of the Sofitel Sevreux Hotel in the 15th arrondissement. It not only has a sauna, gym room and sun lamps included with the 60-franc admission price (35 francs for the pool and sun deck), but real live celebrities: movie stars, pop singers, models and writers.

The domed swimming area resembles a greenhouse: the pool set in the midst of a garden of hanging plants. A wide balcony surrounds it and a restaurant that serves, on warm days only, an 80-franc, all-you-can-eat buffet. The view is not terrific, but you can glimpse the Eiffel Tower. On weekends the pool is closed except to members and hotel guests. 8 rue Louis Armand, Paris 15, tel: 554.95.00. Metro: Balard. Open 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day except Sunday.

Much larger and almost as swanky is the large, outdoor Piscine Molitor behind the périphérique highway at the edge of the 16th ar-

rondissement. Located in a quiet back street, it has one eccentricity: its elaborate dress code. The ground level, open to all, is mostly for kids, the second for men and women in bottom-only suits, the third for women (only) who wish to tan in their "integral costume," as the lifeguards put it. The snack bar, changing rooms and toilets are dirty. At 8 avenue de la Porte de Molitor, Paris 16, tel: 651.10.61. Metro: Porte d'Auteuil. Open 9:30 to 7:30 p.m. every day. Admission: 15 francs.

The City of Paris pools (indoors with outdoor sundecks) may not be glamorous, but they can be more fun, because the kids who use them are having such a good time. Admission is 5.60 francs for adults, 2.80 for children. Open in summer from 2 to 7:30 p.m. on Mondays, from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Tuesday-Friday and from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays.

Especially intriguing, if small, is the pool called *Butte-aux-Cailles*, on a hill where quails once lived. The water comes from an artesian well 700 meters below the ground, and the manager claims this makes it especially clean. Its redbrick building and bleacher-style solarium make one forget the ugly surroundings and the distance from the center of town. At 5 place Paul Verlaine, Paris 13, tel: 589.60.05. Metro: Place d'Italie.

Across from the Hilton and beneath the Eiffel Tower is the 25-meter-long Piscine Emile Anthoine. The view from its mosaic-tiled blue-and-green solarium and the shabby locker and restrooms do not recommend it, but no pool is more convenient. At 9 rue Jean Rey, Paris 15, tel: 567.10.20. Metro: Bir-Hakeim.

Though public, the Piscine Henri de Montferriant, in the 16th arrondissement on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne, caters to the French Lacoste set (it also has tennis courts and a sundeck). Americans rave over its virtues, but French regulars agree that the lifeguards bring out the worst in French arrogance and bad manners. At 32 boulevard de Lannes, Paris 16, tel: 503.03.28. Metro: Porte Dauphine.

Lake Constance Is Bregenz Festival Stage

by Nino Lo Bello

BREGENZ, Austria — Right or wrong, Bregenz, lying at the intersection of Austria, Switzerland, Germany and Liechtenstein, has been described (1) as a German city that has a Swiss culture but belongs to Austria; (2) as an Austrian city that is really Swiss but belongs in Germany; (3) as a Swiss city that is really German but waves the Austrian flag.

Bregenz may never displace Vienna as a destination or Salzburg as the "in" summer festival — but this delightful, compact city at the eastern end of Lake Constance has the last reasonably priced music festival in central Europe. German, Swiss and Austrian tourists who can't afford the Salzburg or Vienna music festivals flood here to the world's only floating music festival (this year, through Aug. 23).

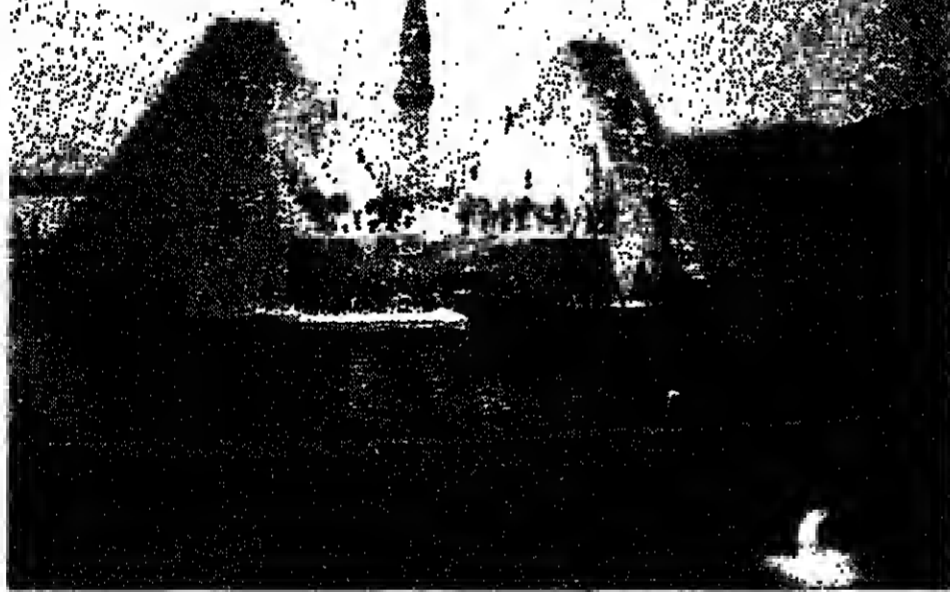
It all goes back to the end of World War II, when people sat on barrels at the edge of the harbor to watch a performance of Mozart's "Bastien und Bastienne," written when he was 12. Since then, over three decades and at a cost of nearly \$19 million, Bregenz has created a "festival precinct." Last summer the huge new Festival House was officially opened.

Bregenz's new floating stage on the lake is the largest of its kind, with entrances from shore and lake and an seating area of some 6,000 square feet. Some of the action takes place right on the water, as in the case of Johann Strauss' "A Night in Venice" and Wagner's "Flying Dutchman."

The new semicircular stand seats 4,325 people. One problem that has not quite been resolved is the clouds of mosquitoes that also elect to attend the performance, though Bregenz officials take considerable pains to discourage these nonpaying six-legged visitors.

The highlight of this summer's Bregenz festival is a production of Leonard Bernstein's "West Side Story" on the floating stage (Aug. 1, 5, 7, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22). Alternating with it will be Verdi's "Otello" in the Festspielhaus, starring Pedro Lavirgen on Aug. 3 and 6. Anna Tomowa-Sintow will sing Desdemona.

Other events include plays like "Hamlet," "Lilium" (Aug. 17, 18, 20) and "Die Bürger in Wien" (Aug. 1) and orchestra concerts by the Vienna Symphony and the Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra with Kaja Riicariello, José Carreras and Nicolai Ghisaurou as soloists. Haydn's opera, "L'Incontro Improv-



Last summer's Bregenz production of Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio."

so," will be performed at the spectacular Hohenems Castle.

Bregenz's ancient quarter overlooks the thousand-year-old walls that contain the imposing emblem of the town, St. Martin's Tower, built in 1602 and the first baroque building on Lake Constance. The upper town is full of lush squares and half-timbered houses.

The forest and mountains around have much to offer hikers, especially the five-mile trail that follows the Austrian shore of Lake Constance (known in German as the Bodensee). The idyllic village of Fluh, set on a high ridge about two miles from the center of town, is a good starting point for walks through the forest and hills.

One of Bregenz's top scenic attractions is its 3,200-foot-high mountain, the Pfänder. In the summer, a cable car leaves every half hour for the six-minute ride to the top, which provides a 40-mile panoramic view of 240 Alpine peaks and the entire Lake Constance region. (You can also drive there.) At the top is the huge, self-service Berghaus Pfänder, one of the two best local restaurants.

This features many of the typical Vorarlberg dishes and other Austrian specialties, not to mention international cuisine. For the evening *dînette* service, the Kitz family and staff open up an additional 120 seats.

Another Bregenz restaurant deserving special mention is in the middle of town. Run by the Huber family, the Gasthof Zoll is Bregenz's best approximation of a two-star restaurant: French antichokes in Hollandaise sauce, peppersteak in green pepper sauce with butter noodles, melon with port, shrimp with fresh herbs in a rice ring and fresh mangoes with walnut ice cream on New Zealand kwiwi.

Bregenz caters to outdoor types, too. Besides three beaches and facilities for all aquatic sports, there's a steam-driven train for hire on the narrow-gauge Bregenz Forest Railroad that goes to Bezaun. Attached to the train is a period-furnished buffet car, a good vantage point to relax in as you chug through one magnificent setting after another.

The Vorarlberg Provincial Museum has exhibits that date from prehistoric times, artifacts from the Roman era and a large collection of paintings by Vorarlberg's best-known painter Angelika Kauffmann (1741-1807), whose self-portrait graces Austria's 100-schilling notes.

Though virtually forgotten today, Kauffmann was once the toast of the art circles in Rome and London and became the subject of two 19th-century novels. Romantically linked with Sir Joshua Reynolds, she was one of the signatories of the famous petition to the King of England for the establishment of the Royal Academy. In 1766 Sir Joshua painted her, and she returned the compliment with an oil that is considered one of her most famous works — "Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Age 46."

After her first husband's death, she married Antonio Zucchi, a Venetian artist then living in England. At her death in Rome, the entire art community marched to her tomb and, as at the burial of Raphael, two of her best pictures were carried in the procession.

Hugging Lake Constance, Bregenz boasts a lakeside promenade five kilometers long, curving with the shape of the waterfront and running right through the stands of the outdoor theater. Ideal for jogging, the tree-shaded promenade is a stroller's paradise even in the hottest weather, wafted by gentle breezes from the quiet lake.

What's in a (Hong Kong) Name?

by Harry Rolnick

HONG KONG — Tourists here shop around for cheap name-brand clocks, clothes and consoles. Residents shop around for names. Which are free.

Funny names, weird names, strangely evocative names. Mistranslations from Chinese to English, or monosyllabic Chinese names with unintentional English punning value. All of these are fair enough grist for party and pub banter, as a fitting respite when the talk isn't of the stock exchange and the current price of bullion. And in Hong Kong, where 94 percent of the population speak Chinese as a first language, yet where English is the only "official" language, mistranslations are inevitable.

"Hang On," for example, is a perfectly respectable Chinese title meaning "forever peaceful." But when one comes across a billboard proclaiming "Hang On Investment Company," one would reckon that the management believes a bullish market is right around the corner. Likewise, the Hang On Cafe hints that sooner or later they'll get that dumping recipe right, if only customers would wait around. Hang On Motors sound rather dodgy, and Hang On Tailors sound pretty shabby.

Wing Fat Shoes sound perfectly awful (though Wing Fat Bleaching Company might be a breakthrough in cleaning). On the other hand, Wing Fat Restaurant and Wing Fat Coffee Cakes are a little greasy in English.

Innocently enough, Wing Fat actually means "forever prosperous."

Then there's the Hop On People. "Peace together" is the simple enough English rendering. But one wonders about the durability of the Hop On Glass Company (or is this a simple peasant dance performed after the harvesting of the glass?). There's no need to worry

about the convenience of Hop On Bicycle Company, and racers might find it good luck.

Then there's the sick category. Man Fat Meat Company doesn't sound too healthy in non-anthropomorphic societies like Hong Kong, and Man Fat Weaving isn't suitable hobby for even the most senile old people.

But many a garment is cleaned successfully at the Mee Sick Steam Laundry Company, which shares honors with Mee Sik Furnishers and the Sik Sik Interior Decorative and Sofas Company, which shares its own dubious honors with Sik Kee Tailors (obviously making suits for those who can't hold their liquor).

Other clothes aren't much more appetizing. The Mee Fat Garment Company takes pride in catering for the plumper denizens of Hong Kong. And Fat Tai Custom Tailors go in for the 1960s look.

Lee Kee Garments and Lee Kee Boots sell everywhere despite their truth-in-advertising warning. And equally prosperous is the Lee Kee Motor Boat Service and Lee Kee Roasted Meat and Lee Kee Toy Stalls. (The Lee Kee Fishing Tackles Company wouldn't suffer too much in their line of work.) Most residents are waiting for a Lee Kee Fountain Pen Manufacturers, but so far all we have is Pak Kee Pens.

The Tak Kee family isn't too bad either. In Chinese, Tak Kee simply means "goodness," but Tak Kee Egg Stalls don't sound especially good. (Unless this is an old Chinese maxim on telling good produce: "Tak Kee Egg Stalls, but Good Egg Rolls Right Along"). One would hesitate going to the Tak Kee Auto Service, the Tak Kee Construction Co. or the Tak Kee Flower Stall. And few would have the time of day for Tak Kee Plastic Watch Company.

And while no conservationist is buying ivory these days, even the present U.S. Secretary of the Interior would think twice about buying a bird sculpture from the Tack Wing Ivory Factory.

Wing On is one of the largest companies in Hong Kong with many structures around the main island. And it is surely providential that the World Wildlife Fund has its offices in the Wing On Life Co. One is inspired to pen an 18th-century poem:

Wing On, Life!
Wing and shuffle, creep and crawl,
your mammalian heads above the strife...
These names have their unwitting allusions.

A second category keeps original English names that lose something in the good intentions of the translators. The Honey Moon Breweries Co., Everlasting Artificial Flowers, the Charming Good Friend Plastic Products Co. and an obviously jocular Good Fun Co. as well as inebriated dinners at the Good Happy Restaurant. There's also Viewpoint Optical Industries — though this shouldn't hold much competition to the leering, ogling, salaciously titled Wing Kee Optical Co.

For those down on their luck, there's no need to buy cheap tranquilizers at Po Man's Medical Co. Not when they can get a loan in the Friendly Loan Co., which is located in the Good Hope Building.

A third category of names are those that were originally Chinese, but have been translated, with varying success, into an English which not only sounds like a homonym of the English but is propitious as well.

For example, the Sin Sea Building means "leader" in Chinese, but it has been translated into the Sincere Building. The Yee See Building (meaning "keeping up" in Chinese) has become the Essey (sic) Commercial Building. And Ho Man Motor Company (named after the owner) has been translated into something of the futuristic society with Human Motors company.

Gone, alas, are names from another era. Old-timers in Hong Kong still nostalgically talk of the sound of Tong Kee Piano Co. and the Far Fun Co. For broken-hearted lovers, there was the Wu Clinic. And for lovers of the long-winded, there was the Modern Civilization Society and the Everlasting Incombustible (sic) Celluloid Works.

Poor luck writers can no longer sell their products to the Plaintiffs Press.

Never mind. Other minorities are easily catered to. Caucasian policemen will invariably get work with the Hong Kee Copper Co. lovers of crazy art should get a kick out of the



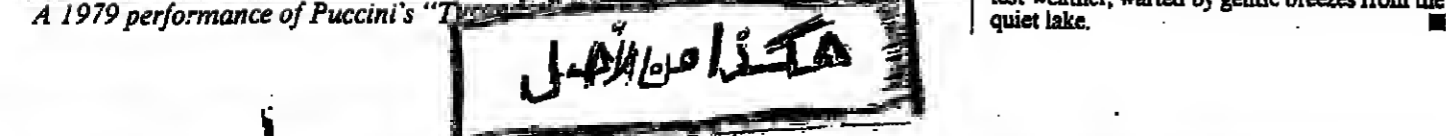
Wah Kee Wood Carvings and dieters can be sent to the Yu Fat Restaurant.



Wah Kee Wood Carvings and dieters can be sent to the Yu Fat Restaurant.

International datebook

- AUSTRIA**
BAD ISCHL, Operettengemeinde (tel: 06132/3839) — To Sept. 5: Operetta Weeks. Includes: Aug. 1, 5 and 6: "Wieder Blau."
SALZBURG, To Aug. 31: Festival (tel: 06222/52541). Includes: Festspielwoche — Aug. 2: "Il Seraglio." Aug. 6: "The Tales of Hoffmann." Aug. 5: Hermann Frey, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Schumann), Aug. 2 and 4: Czech Philharmonic, Riccardo Muti and Václav Neumann conductors (Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Janacek, Dvorak, Mozarteum). Aug. 5: Wolfgang Schneiderhans violin, Boris Pergamenschikov viola, Paul Bedina-Skoda piano (Mozart, Brahms, Schubert), Landshuter — Aug. 3: "Dantons Tod" (Büchner), Felsenreitschule — Aug. 1 and 6: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).
VIENNA, Haus Starkfried (tel: 47.15.28) — Vienna Music Seminar and International Summer Course includes master courses by Erik and Ady Werba, Kurt Rupp, Karl Oesterreicher, Otto Edelmann, Jörg Demus, Walter Pothofer, Werner Tripp. Concerts include: Aug. 3: Thomas Christian violin; *Musical Summer. Includes: Aug. 1: Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra, András Korodi conductor (Wagner, Verdi); Schloss Schoenbrunn (tel: 82.31.36) — Vienna Chamber Opera. Includes: "Bastien und Bastienne" (Mozart), "Der Apotheker" (Haydn) and "Homer Odyssee" (J. Strauss). *Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.71.51) — "The Merry Widow."
BELOGIUM
BRUXELLES, To Aug. 9: Flanders Festival (tel: 050/33.07.11). Includes: Aug. 2: New Irish Chamber Orchestra, James Fyrr conductor (Mozart).
STAVOLOIT, Wallonia Festival (tel: 080/88.27.36). Includes: Aug. 4-5: Aldo Ciccolini piano (Schubert, Liszt).
ENGLAND
BURTON, Opera House — To Aug. 9: Opera Festival (tel: 0297/71657).
CAMBRIDGE, Festival (tel: 35.78.51). Includes: Aug. 2: Sarah Walker mezzo-soprano (Haydn, Schumann, Enesco).
LONDON, Dominion Theatre (tel: 880.95.62) — To Aug. 8: Chinese Acrobats.
*Hayward Gallery — To Oct. 25: "Picasso," exhibition.
*Mermaid Theatre (tel: 236.55.68) — To Aug. 15: "Eastward Ho!" (Jacobean comedy).
*RCA — To Oct. 4: "Leonardo da Vinci," exhibition.
*Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — To Aug. 15: London Festival Ballet. Includes: "La Sylphide," "Rossini" and "Coppelia."
*Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — To Sept. 19: "The Tales of Hoffmann."
*Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — Aug. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15: "The Gypsy Princess" (Kalmán), Aug. 5, 7, 11, 13, 15: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).
*Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). Exhibitions: To Sept. 6: "Ceri Richards 1932-1971" and "David Jones 1895-1974."
*Various venues — Aug. 3-16: London International Festival of Theatre.
FRANCE
AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Music Festival (tel: 42/23.87.81). Includes: Aug. 2: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Louise Macdonald, conductor; Sheila Armstrong, Ann Murray, Max-Rene Cosson, John Tomlinson, Andre Bernard trumpet, Jean-Louis Gil organ (Bach, Haydn).
ANTIBES, Musée Picasso, Chateau Grimaldi — To Sept. 30: "Picasso in Antibes," Picasso centenary exhibition.
*Aug. 3-29: Musical Summer (tel: 33.95.64). Includes: Aug. 3: Cannes-



A 1979 performance of Puccini's "Turk and the Chinese."

Rome Has a Different Kind of a Museum

by Edith Schloss

ROME — The National Gallery of Modern Art in Rome is a different kind of museum. It is probably the world's oldest museum of modern art.



Manzoni signs a model to make "art."

Founded 100 years ago in 1881, at the time of Garibaldi's unification of Italy, it was to be the symbol of the country's proud new identity. It was to serve every citizen. And it was to display only contemporary art — works by living Italian artists or those dead no more than five years — a far cry from the traditional collections of masterworks all over the world, to which tourists and travelers flock for centuries.

bought here and there by rich sponsors. It isn't only about aesthetic values. It is about our roots.



Adriano Cecioni oil, c. 1885.

"Roman school" of the 1920s, with Scipione, Donghi, Mafai and Antonietta Raphael, celebrates the noontime brightness and the night mysteries of what was then a lazily traffic-free city. It is followed by divergent figurative painters, among them Casorati and Viani, and the compelling sculptures of Arturo Martini, in a style quite his own.

Young Italian "Conceptualists" were discovered early by her, so that today we can be grateful for a room full of pretend-archaic tools and implements (a caveman's shield made of turkey feathers, giant caterpillars constructed from household brushes) by Pino Pascali, who had a flair for the allusiveness of textures. He died in a motorcycle accident in 1968 when only 33.

When in 1971 Bucarelli organized a commemorative show for another Conceptualist who also died young, Piero Manzoni, 1933-1963, there were objections in parliament and a public outcry. For in this retrospective there were not only collages made of fresh-painted rolls, angel's hair, bed sheets — ordinary surfaces made highly expressive — but a milong "painted line" on a rolled up canvas scroll; photographs of how Manzoni had put his signature on a nude model in 1961 and so made her "artist's work"; sealed balloons supposedly inflated with "artist's breath" and, last not least, little cans neatly labeled merda d'artista.

Manzoni, like his granddaddies, the Dadaists, was not just an enfant terrible and a wit, but an acute and poetic social critic as well. After a stern but beneficent reign, Dr. Bucarelli retired in 1974. Under her successor, De Marchis, the museum is in the process of re-organization. He realizes that the public has changed profoundly: "It has increased 30 percent," he says, "and there are 20,000 visitors monthly in a city of 3.5 million inhabitants. It is not made up of tourists or casual visitors, but mostly Romans who have made museum-going a habit. They don't dumbly contemplate pedigreed images anymore. They want to grow and so stimulate the museum to grow."

When he had been Italian cultural attaché in Japan, De Marchis had often been asked to explain what exactly was Italian abstract art. "I wanted this show to be the answer," it was. And in its lamented selectiveness it was a pleasant contrast to the usual mammoth shows on given movements arranged by museums.

Old Playing Cards Suit Few Auction Buyers



From left: French tarot card, c. 1890; della Bella design.



From left: French tarot card, c. 1890; della Bella design.

LONDON — If minor sales at the end of the season mean anything, the market as a whole seems to be gently slipping. On July 28 there was one of those enchanting sales that take place once in a blue moon. A whole collection of playing cards from the 17th to the 20th century was being sold at Sotheby's.

This definite weakness of the market only set in around May and has become more perceptible in the last few weeks. It has therefore not affected the overall figures for the 1980-81 season ending on July 31, just released by Christie's and Sotheby's.

On the face of it, these points to continuing growth concerning Sotheby's, whose worldwide sales totaling £317 million have increased by 34 percent over the 1979-80 season. Making allowance for world inflation and monetary adjustments, that still leaves a rise of well over 20 percent — quite an achievement. Christie's sales totaled £177.3 million, an increase of 16 percent over the previous year.

A closer look at the figures, however, shows some slightly disturbing trends. London's share of the market is slowly but relentlessly whittling away. Sotheby's registered a 10 percent nominal increase, which does not even make up for the inflation rate — net sales amounting this season to £93 million. The United States, in contrast, is soaring. Sotheby's total for U.S. sales rose to \$290 million (£157 million), an 18 percent increase in dollars and a 48 percent increase as measured in sterling.

two booming sectors in Western art are U.S. and Canadian paintings, up by 115 percent (£20 million), followed by Impressionist and contemporary art, up by 57 percent (£59.2 million). The latter figure reflects the brilliant autumn and spring sales, in contrast to the much duller sales of May in New York and late June in London.

Christie's figures, released in different and more detailed form, confirm some of the trends outlined by Sotheby's report. Jewelry sales went up by one-third in Geneva and New York. The aggregate total of silver sales in Geneva, Rome, Holland and New York increased by more than half — up to £3.6 million — but slipped very slightly in London — £4.3 million.

And Impressionist and modern masters went up by nearly 50 percent — up to £30 million.

ART EXHIBITIONS LONDON ROY MILES 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1 Gallery hours: Mon to Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 11.00am-1.00pm Telephone 01-930 1900 IMPORTANT 19TH CENTURY Oil Paintings \$4,000 to \$40,000

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Poles Call Bank's Bid On Debt Too Tough

WARSAW — Polish government officials are complaining that terms Western banks laid down for rescheduling Poland's debts are too tough. The officials appear prepared to fight for further concessions...

The Western proposal, which was significantly toughened after U.S. banks objected to European plans, would postpone repayment of 95 percent of the principal of Poland's debt to private lenders...

Legal Fees In addition, the Poles would have to pay a flat 1 percent rescheduling fee and absorb all the costs of meetings and legal fees...

The Poles had hoped to extract terms from the bankers that were as favorable as those granted earlier this year by government holders of Polish debt...

U.S. Senate Acts To Limit Loans For Takeovers

WASHINGTON — The Senate has taken its first action on proposed legislation, already moving through the House, to apply domestic borrowing ceilings to foreign investors when they are seeking control of U.S. companies.

The Senate securities subcommittee unanimously cleared a bill on Thursday that would apply domestic margin requirements to the purchases of more than 5 percent of an American company's stock.

Swiss Report Deficit In Current Account

BERN — Switzerland had a current-account deficit of 905 million Swiss francs (\$423 million) in 1980 compared with a surplus of 4.07 billion in 1979...

ease balance-of-payments difficulties. The rescheduling of official and state-backed credits to Poland is expected to cost the West German government more than 1 billion Deutsche marks in 1982...

The sources were replying to inquiries after government spokesman Kurt Becker earlier told a press conference the Bonn Cabinet considers the economic situation in Poland "extremely serious."

Iraqi Aide Says Saudis Weighing Oil-Output Cut

LONDON — Saudi Arabia is considering reducing its oil output gradually to the levels that prevailed before the Iraq-Iran war...

The minister also said a new OPEC meeting on production and pricing might be held within two weeks. Saudi oil output currently is about 10 million barrels a day...

The Iraqi minister said the meeting also discussed the possibility of holding an OPEC ministerial meeting before the next scheduled pricing meeting in December in Abu Dhabi...

Du Pont Bid Gets Qualified U.S. Approval

NEW YORK — The Justice Department has given its conditional approval to the proposed \$7.3 billion takeover of Conoco by Du Pont, the chemical company said Friday.

Du Pont said it was advised by the department that the only aspect of the proposed merger that raised antitrust problems was the acquisition of Conoco's interest in a petrochemical joint venture with Monsanto at Chocolate Bayou, Texas.

Bank of Canada Increases Discount Rate to 20.54%

OTTAWA — The Bank of Canada allowed its discount rate to climb to another record level Thursday in an effort to halt the slide of the Canadian dollar in the New York market.

The rate at which the central bank lends to private banks was set at 20.54 percent, up from 19.89 percent last week. The rise heralded further increases in the prime rate, which most banks set at 21 percent last week.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

VW Golf Gets 'Type' Approval in Japan

TOKYO — Japan's Transport Ministry said Friday that the West German Volkswagen Golf, of which about 14,000 were sold here last year, will be the first imported car to get a "type certificate" in Japan.

British Petroleum to Close Refinery in 1982

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. Ltd. said Friday its BP oil subsidiary will close its Kent oil refinery on the Isle of Grain on the Thames Estuary by the end of 1982.

Honda to Recall Cars After FTC Agreement

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission has announced that owners of 700,000 Honda cars sold in the United States may be entitled to new fenders or cash reimbursement because of a rusting problem.

France to Sell Export Company to U.S. Firm

CHICAGO — Walter E. Heller International said Friday it reached an agreement with the French government to take a 51-percent interest in Cofacredit, a French export organization.

U.S. Said to Okay Pipe-Machine Deal to Russia

WASHINGTON — Caterpillar Tractor has been told it will get a long-awaited export license to sell 100 pipe-laying machines to the Soviet Union in a decision that could have far-reaching implications for U.S.-Soviet trade.

Bonn to Bolster Steel Industry With Aid Plan

BONN — The West German government plans to provide 1.34 billion Deutsche marks (about \$536 million) between 1982 and 1985 to assist the country's troubled steel industry, government spokesman Kurt Becker said on Friday.

Bank of Canada Increases Discount Rate to 20.54%

OTTAWA — The Bank of Canada allowed its discount rate to climb to another record level Thursday in an effort to halt the slide of the Canadian dollar in the New York market.

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Dollar Values. Includes interbank exchange rates for July 31, 1981, and dollar values for various currencies.

U.S. Business Hails Reagan Tax Plan

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Business leaders have welcomed the passage of President Reagan's tax package with enthusiasm and excitement, describing it as essentially a "revitalization" of U.S. capitalism.

But their excitement Thursday was tempered slightly by a concern for the program's inflationary potential. Executives and economists noted that the fundamental redirection of the economy implied in the recovery program could easily be undermined if government spending was not controlled.

"We are thrilled," Peter Grace, chairman of W. R. Grace & Co., said in New York. "We've finally turned things around. There is a limit on the amount of money you can take from hard-working people under the guise of compassion."

Across the country, in Sunnyvale, Calif., W.J. Sanders 3d, chairman of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., a major semiconductor manufacturer, echoed these sentiments.

"More capital will now be available for productive enterprises where people have demonstrated skill. The crucial factor for us is the new depreciation schedules that will allow and encourage capital expansion."

Thomas G. Labrecque, president of Chase Manhattan, also saw in the tax cut program a turning point in the U.S. economy from an emphasis on public sector development to the private sector.

While enthusiastic about the tax cut program, Donald B. Marron, chairman of Paine, Webber, the stock brokerage and investment banking holding company, echoed a common fear in the business community, that government spending could easily get out of control.

"In order to build capital in this country you have to give people an incentive to invest," said Mr. Marron. "The tax package will provide a revitalization of that incentive for all kinds of investors. But we must get equal enthusiasm from Congress in coming years for budget cuts as we did with the tax cuts."

Inflation was cited by Felix G. Rohatyn, a partner at Lazard Freres & Co., investment bankers. "The president was elected on a particular economic program and he is entitled to have his run at it. It is clearly what he was elected to do," he said.

"I personally am very pleased by the indexation of tax rates beginning in 1985, which eliminates bracket creep," Mr. Rohatyn added. "It used to be that politicians let inflation raise taxes and nobody had to take the blame for it. Now they are going to have to own up to any tax increases and I think that is very healthy."

Allan Meltzer, professor of economics at the Carnegie Mellon University, argued, however, that the enormous stimulus the tax cut provides for the economy will not have a seriously inflationary effect.

While all the business executives noted the importance of the across-the-board tax reductions, there was a diversity in the importance each placed on specific provisions.

Like many industrialists, Donald Trautman, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel, was most enthusiastic about the increased rates of depreciation included in the president's program that enable large capital-intensive companies to renege their plants quickly.

As a sign of faith in the president's policy, Bethlehem on Thursday announced a \$750 million modernization program. Joseph G. Gavin Jr., president of Grumman, also felt that the speeding up of depreciation rates was key to the tax program.

Even the smaller provisions brought out enthusiastic support from executives. "Under the new package not only can I leave more nontaxable money to my heirs," said Martin Bucksbaum, president of the Des Moines-based General Growth Cos., which operates the largest U.S. equity real estate investment trust.

"But I can get my estate down in size by passing along more funds right now. Before you could only give \$3,000 a year in gifts to any family member, where now it's up to \$10,000."

The old distinction whereby earned income was taxed at a lower rate than unearned income encouraged people to distort their transactions in order to make income earned instead of unearned, said a tax attorney. "The abolition of that distinction is going to have a very positive impact on the economy and investment."

Prices Up as Wall Street Rally Continues

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday as the rally extended into its second day, amid renewed optimism that interest rates may decline soon.

Analysts said the market continued to respond to the easing in the federal funds rate from its recent highs. Federal funds were quoted at 17 1/2 percent in late afternoon, up slightly from the opening.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed 7.71 points Thursday, gained 7.23 to close at 951.48.

Advances led declines 866-504 among the 1,865 issues traded on the New York exchange.

The NYSE volume was 43.48 million shares, compared with 41.56 million traded Thursday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said investors were encouraged that Irving Trust and a few other banks this week had lowered their charges to brokers because of a drop in the federal funds rate that banks charge each other for overnight loans.

These actions, which followed a steep plunge in last week's money supply report, kept alive speculation the prime rate might come down from its 20 1/2 percent level.

After the markets closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the money supply, as measured by M-1B, was unchanged at \$428.7 billion in the week ended July 22. The Fed said that the narrower measure of the money supply, M-1A, fell \$200 million to \$360 billion.

The Commerce Department said Friday that new orders received by manufacturers rose \$1.55 billion, or 0.9 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$170.89 billion in July.

The increase, the fifth straight monthly gain, followed a revised increase of 0.4 percent in June. The June increase had originally been reported as 0.6 percent.

On the NYSE floor, Conoco, subject of takeover bids from Du Pont, Mobil and Seagram Co., was the most actively traded stock, losing 1/8 to 91 on volume of 1.85 million shares.

In Toronto, the Canadian dollar fell below the 81-cent level against the U.S. dollar, being quoted here at 80.98 cents, down from 81.13 cents Thursday.

In London, the pound fell sharply against the U.S. dollar in thin trading to its lowest level since June, 1978, dealers said.

The pound closed at \$1.8402, down from Thursday's close of \$1.8587. The dollar finished at 2.4700 Deutsche marks against a close Thursday of 2.4560 DM.

The U.S. unit gained also against the Swiss franc, closing at 2.1465 francs after a Thursday close of 2.1320. The dollar closed at 5.87 French francs, up from 5.8550 at Thursday's close.

Dealers said the dollar's late gains appeared to reflect sentiment that weekly U.S. money supply figures would show an increase, although there were conflicting forecasts.

Eurodollar deposit rates softened slightly during the afternoon. Dealers said foreign exchange trading was subdued for the end of the week and end of the month.

The London price of gold rose \$5 an ounce to close Friday at \$405.50.

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Tempus fugit. Advertisement for The Leading Hotels of Switzerland. Includes a large photograph of a hotel building and a list of hotels in various Swiss cities.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices for various companies like 12 Month Stock, High Low Div, etc.

Aerospace-Defense Stocks Sliding in U.S.

By Charles J. Elia

NEW YORK — For most of this year, U.S. investors were shaken by a highly visible collapse of oil stock prices. Another decline, just as severe, has occurred with little fanfare in one of 1980's other favorite stock groups, aerospace-defense issues.

Wolfgang Demisch of Morgan Stanley & Co., viewing the retreat of issues bolstered last year by the pro-military stance of the new administration, says, "The market is recognizing that the military won't be the panacea for recession."

Take a Look

Analysis cannot say with certainty that the aerospace stocks have bottomed out. But they are starting to advise clients to begin looking anew at the group.

several reasons account for the disfavor into which aerospace stocks have fallen, including the reevaluation of rearmament talk to the background as the Reagan administration focused on tax and budget battles.

Mr. Demisch's favorite stocks include Raytheon, Northrop and Lockheed, assuming Lockheed terminates its L-1011 program.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing over-the-counter stock prices for various companies like AEL, AEC, AFD, etc.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, July 31, 1981

Table listing floating rate notes for various banks and non-banks, including Citicorp, Chase, etc.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for Revenue and profits in millions, comparing 1981 and 1980 for various companies like Midland Bank, Bridgestone Tire, etc.

Table listing Toronto Stock prices for various companies like 1950 Colinas, 1951 Colinas, etc.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms like 1M, 3M, 6M, 12M.

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

Toronto Stocks

Table listing Toronto stock prices for various companies like 1950 Colinas, 1951 Colinas, etc.

Montreal Stocks

Table listing Montreal stock prices for various companies like 4125 Bank Mont, 4126 Bank Mont, etc.

Canadian Indexes

Table showing Canadian index values for various categories like Toronto, Montreal, etc.

European Stock Markets

Table listing European stock market prices for various cities like Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, Zurich, Milan.

Large graphic with the word 'SAVE!' and 'INTRODUCTORY OFFER!' diagonally across it.

F.F. 528, S.Fr. 242, D.M. 264

If you now buy the International Herald Tribune at the newsstand every day, you're spending almost twice as much as you need to.

Table titled 'THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT' showing rates for different countries and durations.

Subscription form with fields for name, address, city, country, and contact information.

Large graphic for 'Herald Tribune' with the slogan 'Incisive. In depth. International.'

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 31, listing various stocks and their prices.

Chicago Futures

Chicago Futures table listing prices for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other commodities.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices table listing prices for various commodities like oil, sugar, and coffee.

New York Futures

New York Futures table listing prices for various futures contracts.

London Metals Market

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals.

London Commodities

London Commodities table listing prices for various commodities.

International Monetary Market

International Monetary Market table listing exchange rates for various currencies.

Paris Commodities

Paris Commodities table listing prices for various commodities.

Tokyo Exchange

Tokyo Exchange table listing prices for various stocks and commodities.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE.

Dow Jones Averages

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Standard & Poors

NYSE Index

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

American Most Active

AMEX Index

Cash Prices

Cash Prices table listing prices for various cash commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Commodity Indexes table listing various commodity index values.

European Gold Markets

European Gold Markets table listing gold prices in various European markets.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Friday's New Highs and Lows table listing stock price movements.

U.S. Executive to IMF

WASHINGTON — Economist Richard Erb has been appointed U.S. executive director to the International Monetary Fund.

To Our Readers

The London closing coca and gasoil futures were not available today due to computer problems.

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for 'Arabe Saoudite' featuring a large headline and text about responsible living and executive opportunities.

INTL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for international executive opportunities, listing various roles and locations.

International Executive Opportunities

Advertisement for international executive opportunities, providing contact information for various offices.

Large advertisement for 'FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED' with bold text and a logo.

Gold Options (on the Stock)

Gold Options table listing prices for gold options.

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Blanc, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland. Tel. 31 02 51. Telex 28 305.

European Options Exchange

Tel. 20 27 21 AMSTERDAM. Telex 12473

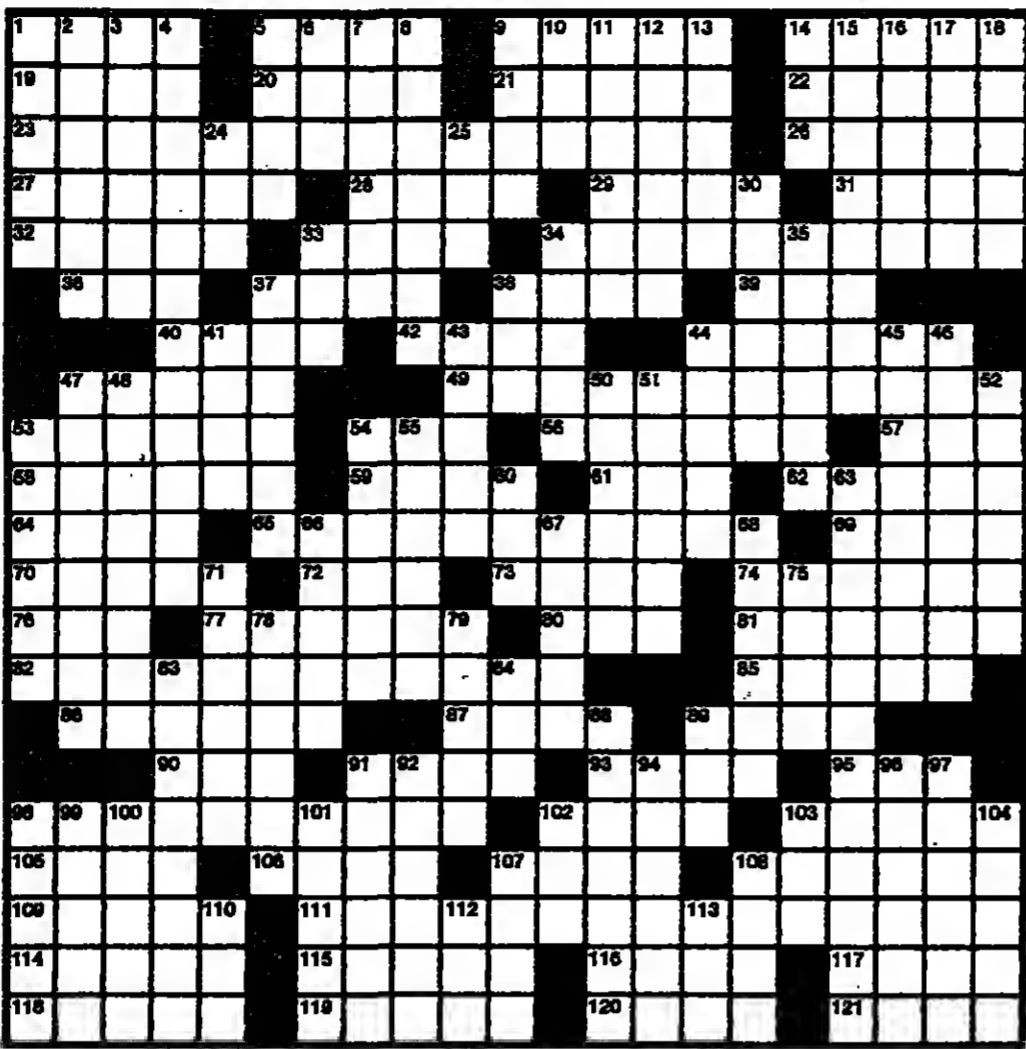
Blackie's House of Beef

Blackie's House of Beef logo and text.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Literal Translations By Bert Rosenfield



- DOWN 1 Mojave flora 2 Glistening 3 Fritz or Rob 4 Sketch by Sam Adams 5 A Kennedy 6 out (supplement) 7 Curves 8 Elephant 9 Bank holding: Abbr. 10 Florida's Singing Tower 11 One-celled animals 12 Preservers 13 Japanese immigrant to U.S. 14 Explorer Johnson 15 Author Maugham 16 Old-womanish 17 Forster's "Went to Bali!" 18 Indo-European 19 Antiquity, to Poe 20 Umaceous tree 38 Soul or self 33 Dip bait lightly 34 Kilt feature 35 Grains for grinding 37 "Esse Quam" motto: N.C. 38 Zugzwang, e.g. 41 Descartes 43 Places of refuge 44 "no questions..." 45 Washington's foe 46 Entire extent 47 Controversial nuclear site in N.E. 48 Bravery, in Bayeux 50 What Jack has to be 51 Line on a weather map 52 Hair secures 53 Sea duck 54 Moon man No. 2 55 Kinked by radio 56 Pelf for Pizarro 63 Attachments on Rolls-Royces 66 Palm trees 67 Fiat 68 File 71 1066 battle site 75 Cagliari native 78 Implement for Father Time 79 The nominees 83 Rational 84 Historic period 88 Lay 89 Johnny 91 Kind of training 92 Burst of energy 94 "Behold, all is ..." Eccles. 1:14 96 Comfort 97 Its flag is red, white and blue 98 Tennis stroke 99 Varus, for one 100 Colette's "The One" 101 Part of a harness 102 Satoga in one 103 Like Chablis 104 Refrain notes for Figaro 107 Angela favorite signs 108 Library treasure 110 French possessive 112 Historic Boston jetam 113 Goddess of infatuation

- ACROSS 1 Grant from Bristol 5 Twenty quires 9 Slide calculators 14 Seaport in Honshu 16 Cruising 20 Gumbo ingredient 21 God of festive joy 22 Sub detector 23 Swatow supermarket workers 26 Good will 27 Sound of wind chimes 28 Jack of silent westerns 29 Radio time signal 31 Author Kazan 32 "The Every Hour" Lowry 33 "Te" ancient hymn 34 Verb 36 Prior to, to Prior 37 Like the cosmos 38 October quaffs 39 Parts of a cen. 40 Faucet problem 42 End-of-summer event 44 Quaker grays 47 Did a blacksmith's job 49 Fandango and tango 53 "I never hope to" Burgess 54 Second follower 56 Fitzgerald song word 57 Lair for Leo 58 Textile machine 59 "Symphonie Espagnole" composer 61 Pop's companion 62 Painting on dry plaster 64 One-sixth drachma 65 Madras masseur 69 Prefix meaning south 70 Scoring plays, in rugby 72 Mid-April letters 73 Neighbor of Ark. 74 Pad for Odin 76 She was also called Aurora 77 Makes out 80 Air: Comb. form 81 Logician's boo-boo 82 Candela 85 Light refractor 86 Gene and 87 Olympic hawk 88 Foster and Griffey 89 Former Riga coin 91 River in Russia 93 Perpetually 95 Presidential monogram 98 Harry Lauder recording 102 Blacking in Bristol 103 Marine hazard 105 High-school subj. 106 Soprano Berger 107 Rotated 108 Old Asia Minor region 109 Whence a phoenix arises 111 Perth traffic 114 Cubic meter 115 Small role 116 "boy!" 117 Sports org. 118 "I'm giving you your eye!" 119 "Dream" Wagner aria 120 Display behind a bar 121 City of the Huguenots



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various international locations like Algiers, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Boston, Brussels, Bucharest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Costa del Sol, Damascus, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Las Palmas, Lima, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles.

BOOKS

FEROCIOUS ALPHABETS

By Denis Donoghue. 211 pp. \$14.95. Little, Brown and Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It all begins with six five-minute talks that the Irish critic Denis Donoghue gave on the BBC — talks on "the English language and the way we use it," which he transcribes as the opening chapter of his challenging new book, "Ferocious Alphabets." These talks cover such subjects as odd words that have lost currency, the use of "one" as an indefinite pronoun and the question of whether people's styles reveal all we need to know about their sensibilities.

But the subjects of these talks are only incidentally the point of transcribing them. What Donoghue is mainly concerned with here is the discomfort he felt while writing them, a discomfort he blames on the problems of one-way speech: "It was hard to put up with the fact that I was talking to people who could not answer."

This reminds him of his belief that whether one is talking or writing, "the best form of verbal communication is conversation." "I want to replace a theory of communication by a theory of communion, and to argue that what writers want is the system of exchange which I have described as conversation" — a point he develops in his third chapter, "Communication, Communion, Conversation."

This in turn reminds him that "if communion is the true crumb of a writer's desire, we may expect him to make up for the lack of it." "In the present context the form of compensation may be called style," a theory he develops in his fourth chapter, "Style as Compensation," by deftly probing the writing styles of John Crowe Ransom, R.P. Blackmur, L.A. Richards, William Empson, T.S. Eliot and William H. Cass.

Paul Ricoeur, Richard Poirier and Harold Bloom, and among the "graphireaders," Stéphane Mallarmé and such modern French writers as Jacques Derrida, Roland Barthes, Paul De Man and Lucette Finas. In addition, he delays coming to the point because he wants to develop the argument before he reveals the strength of his feelings toward the subject, and thus give his opponents the best possible chance to develop their side.

But why does it matter so much — this question of whether, when you read words on a page, you hear a human voice or merely see writing? Why has Denis Donoghue devoted an entire book to the subject? For one thing, where you stand on the question makes a considerable difference to the interpretation of texts, as Donoghue demonstrates several times in this study. And for another thing, the question has deep political implications.

For many "graphireading" avant-gardists hold that language conceived as a voice is a bourgeois instrument for the suppression of freedom, and that any attempt to sense a speaker behind the words on the page is, as the French critic Jacques Derrida has claimed, an example of the white man assuming that his mode of thought is universal.

Whatever the case, Denis Donoghue finally takes a strong stand on the issue. "I detest the current ideology which refers, gloatingly, to the death of the author, the obsolescence of the self, the end of man, and so forth," he concludes this difficult but rewarding study. "But I have no gift to set the philosophers right. I am not a philosopher. It makes no difference to me whether the self is to be established by direct argument with the philosophers or by some other means. To be sure that I exist, all I have to do is catch a cold or stumble on the pavement. Pleasure achieves the same effect more agreeably. But what is the point of telling people that the self is obsolete when it is clear that, say, the Ayatollah Khomeini's self is not? If we create such a vacuum, someone who cares little for aesthetic theory will fill it and disprove our hypothesis."

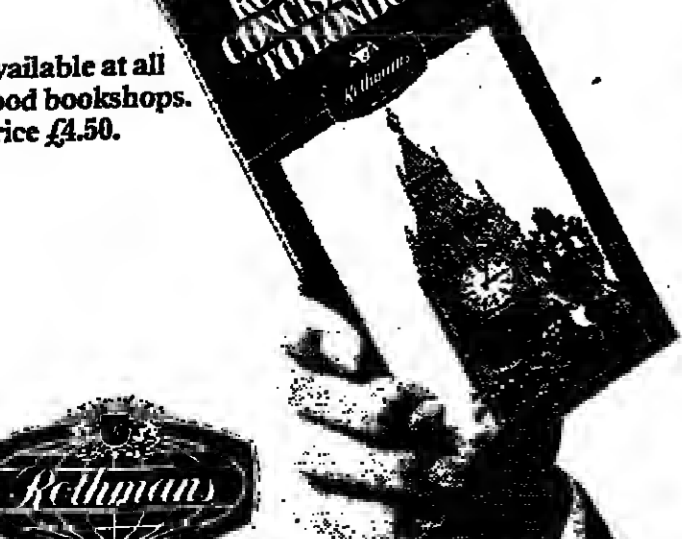
This conclusion may not be philosophically rigorous, but it is hard to refute.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

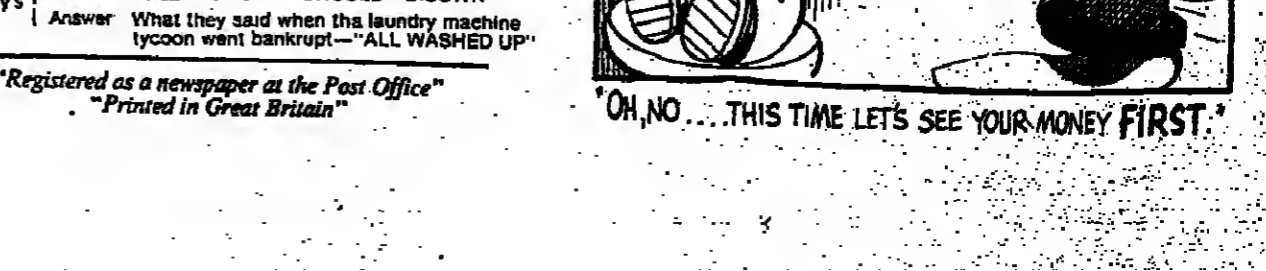
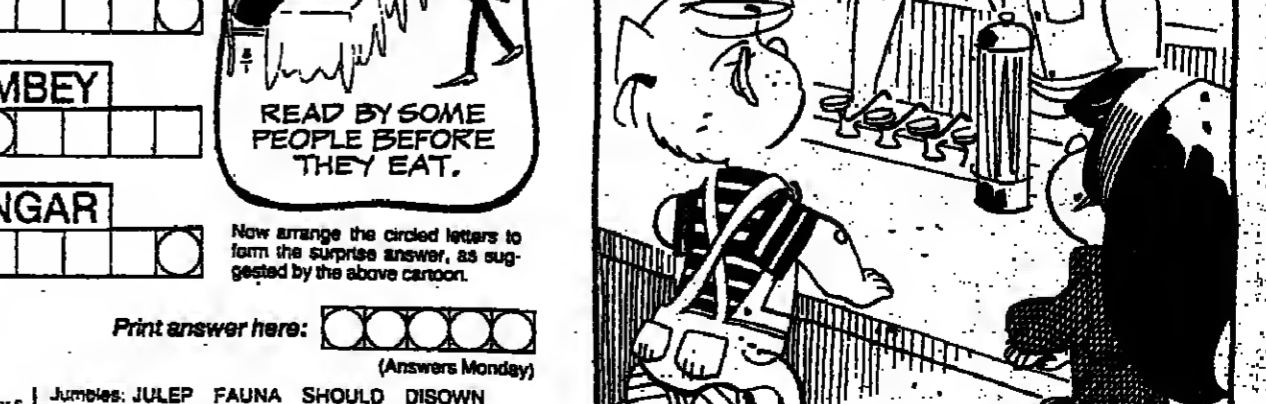
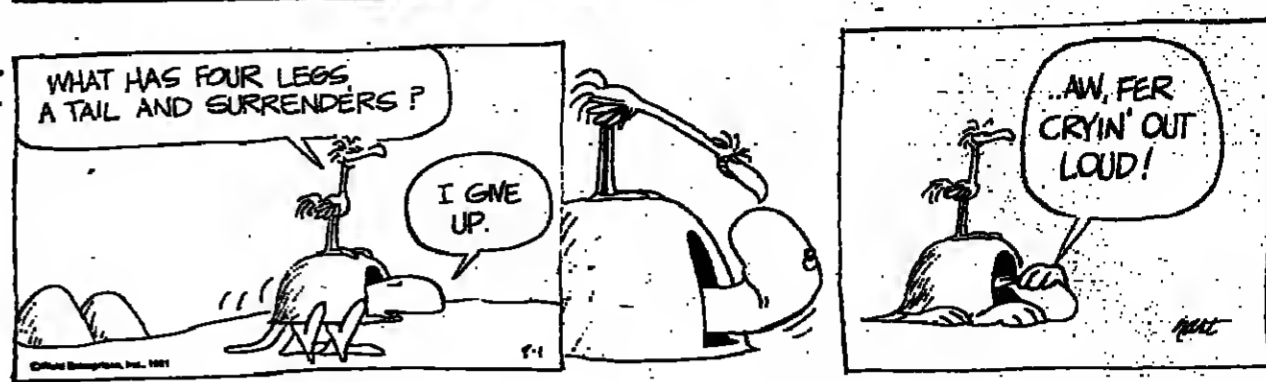
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Marathon Negotiations Resolve 50-Day Baseball Strike

Play Will Resume Aug. 10

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — The major league baseball strike, which deprived the nation of its summer game for almost two months and became the longest walkout in professional sports history, ended early Friday after marathon negotiating sessions.

Two-man bargaining teams — union chief Marvin Miller and counsel Donald Fehr for the players, chief negotiator Ray Grebey and American League president Lee MacPhail for the owners — came up with a compromise agreement between midnight and 2 a.m., approximately 12 hours after they first sat down at the table Thursday afternoon.

"It's a good deal," said federal mediator Kenneth Moffett. "It's just terrific."

For the days they were on strike. That means that such players as Ron Guidry of the New York Yankees, Ken Griffey and Dave Collins of the Cincinnati Reds and Bill Madlock, Phil Garner and John Candelaria of the Pittsburgh Pirates can still become free agents at the end of the 1981 season.

The players also agreed to drop a charge of failing to bargain in good faith — a charge they had filed against the owners with the National Labor Relations Board. In return, the Basic Agreement between the union and management, scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1983, will be extended one year. In addition, the players' minimum salary will rise from \$35,000 to \$40,000 in the last year of the present contract.

Neither Miller, executive director of the Major League Players Association, nor Grebey, director of the owners' player relations committee, claimed a victory.

"It's a victory for nobody and a loss for nobody," Grebey said. "It's a good collective-bargaining agreement. There's something in it for both sides. The fans of America are the winners in this...."

Said Miller: "I don't think you can total this thing up the way you total a box score — who wins and who loses. But I think it was a victory for the spirit of the players. I believe it will stand them in good stead in the future for working conditions, for bargaining procedures and in their personal lives."

and an attempt to take back what we won in arbitration."

Added Baltimore's Doug DeCinces, the American League player representative, "I seriously doubt the owners will ever try to challenge the association again."

Meeting in Midtown

The two-man negotiating teams met in the midtown office of National League president Club Feeney, about four blocks from the headquarters of federal mediator Kenneth Moffett. It marked the first joint talks since negotiations had collapsed in Washington a week earlier.

Moffett said he had no indication when he called for a resumption of the talks that a settlement was in the offing. "Nobody wanted to meet except me," he said. And when the appointed hour arrived at 2 p.m. Thursday, neither Miller nor Grebey had shown up at the hotel. Within the next hour, however, both sides informed Moffett of the private face-to-face talks in Feeney's office.

Moffett said that he was in contact with the sides about "every two hours." Asked if he kept the negotiators on track, Moffett said, "They did it themselves. Just like last year."

The week away from each other helped, Moffett said. "Fifty days on the street might have helped, too," Moffett was cited. "I'm tickled to death. I've never been so relieved," he said. "But I'm right back in the trenches with a noon press conference on the air traffic controllers."

Both Miller and Grebey had spent Wednesday meeting their constituencies and indications were that both needed to "cut deal." Miller because of increasing player unrest and Grebey because of the willingness of several owners to submit the entire matter to arbitration.

The settlement came on the 18th day of actual negotiations and concluded a strange chapter that puzzled and dismayed millions of fans and tarnished the reputation of what is known as the American pastime.

The strike, the first in major-league history to occur after opening day, went 50 days and forced the cancellation of 580 games.

The strike came as a surprise, even though the players warned it could happen unless the owners changed their stance on free-agent compensation. Perhaps the fact that an 11th-hour agreement — which tabled the key issue of free-agent compensation — averted a strike in May 1980 led to the expectation that somehow the issue could be settled.

Instead, Miller left a negotiating session in the early hours of June 12, signaling the start of the walkout.

On April 1, 1980, unable to reach a new basic agreement with the owners, the players association voted to boycott the last week of spring training and set a May 23 strike deadline. Just before that deadline, negotiators averted the walkout by reaching a four-year basic agreement that put off the compensation issue and created a joint committee to study the matter and make recommendations.

Last February, the committee announced it was unable to break the deadlock and the owners promptly implemented their own proposal calling for a team that loses a "trading free agent" to be compensated by a major-league player in addition to an amateur draft choice. The executive board of the players association voted unanimously to strike on May 29, but representatives for owners and players later agreed to delay the deadline until an NLRB petition for an injunction could be heard.

On June 10, Federal Judge Henry Wecker denied the NLRB request for an injunction, and Miller immediately sent a memorandum to his membership calling for a walkout before games of June 12. The memo was approved unanimously; after meetings broke off on the 12th, the strike was on.

Costs

One player representative estimated the players had lost \$13-14 million in salaries. The owners also lost money, despite receiving \$100,000 per game in strike insurance.

Whether fan support will return remains to be seen.

The incongruity of the situation was expressed by a Brazilian who had spent some time in the United States and has since returned to Brazil. When told of the strike by phone, the man could scarcely believe the news.

"You mean the Yankees aren't playing?" the Brazilian asked. "Why?"

"For 50 days, it was a question no one could answer."



Owner negotiator Ray Grebey with a copy of The Daily News announcing the end of the strike.

Main Reaction Relief As 'Sanity Returns'

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — "Delighted" is the word I would use," said Seattle Mariner President Dan O'Brien said, and his words echoed throughout the country. The baseball strike was ending, and all was right with the world.

"I love it, obviously," said Eddie Einhorn, co-owner of the Chicago White Sox. "Sanity has returned to baseball."

In Friday's early-morning hours, even before the tentative accord was officially announced, the negotiators began to notify owners and players around the country.

Sleepy-eyed baseball executives and players began to react with happy relief to the news that the seven-week-old strike had been settled.

"I couldn't believe it would ever happen, and every day it was prolonged mystified me even more," said California Angel Manager Gene Mauch. "Now that it's over, I'm going to forget it ever happened."

San Diego Padre shortstop Ozzie Smith greeted the news from his colleagues in New York with "a sigh of relief."

"This thing really got boring," Smith said. "I was getting into it with the wife, the dog and the kids. If it didn't happen this week, we could have kissed the season goodbye."

Awakened in the middle of the night, Texas Ranger majority owner Eddie Chiles said: "I'm damned happy. I think we can get everybody back together and hit the ground running. I think they [the players] will come together and work hard."

Never Again

Padre President Ballard Smith said he hoped each side had learned its lesson. "I don't think anyone's fared too well during this strike," he said, "owners, players or the fans. I just hope we never have to go through something like this again."

There are still a details to be worked out, including how the season will continue. Larry Bowa of the Philadelphia Phillies says there should be a first half and second half of the season.

"It would be great for an interest, especially for teams like the Cubs to have a chance to get back in it," said Bowa of the split-season idea. The owners will decide prior to the All-Star game on how they plan to play out the season.

Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder Bill Robinson, who has been on the disabled list since April, was exuberant. "I'm not a drinking man but I am thinking about having a glass of wine to celebrate," he said from his home in New Jersey. "I feel the fans will return. This is the national pastime when people let off a little tension, listening to the games. I praise the good Lord it is settled."

Some of the players who were closest to the negotiations, such as Baltimore's Mark Belanger, weren't overjoyed at the settlement, but were just glad at the prospect of resuming play. "I never was optimistic, even today, but boy am I glad to be back on the field," said Belanger. "I need the remainder of the \$175,000 I was supposed to earn."

Players had varying opinions about how long it would take to regain form. "I've been throwing and running every day," Bowa said, "so it shouldn't take me too long to get ready. The pitchers probably will have the biggest problem. Throwing in a workout is not the same as pitching in a game."

Pitcher Wayne Garland, the Cleveland Indian player representative, said he didn't think he could be ready by the proposed Aug. 10 date of resumption. "No, I don't think it's enough time," he said.

'A Farce'

He added that he thought trying to play an All Star Game on Aug. 9, as reported, was "a farce. I don't think the players could play up to the expectations of the fans around the country."

"I doubt there'll be any problems with the players," said Atlanta player rep Phil Niekro. "Marvin Miller accepted it. I think both parties realized it's the best they're going to get — otherwise there's not gonna be any more baseball this year."

The negotiations took a heavy toll on Miller, the executive director of the players association. "This is my last-ever negotiation," he said.

"I am retiring."

Corporations Finally in the Running

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service
PALO ALTO, Calif. — Finally, it happened. Corporations came out of the closet to reveal that they indeed ruled the world. Or so it seemed.

In Stanford Stadium recently, in an atmosphere mildly redolent of the Olympics, the opening ceremonies consisted of teams parading behind standard bearers whose upraised flags read not France or England or United States or Somalia, but General Electric and Texas Instruments and Ford, and — sort of representing the Third World economies — the Food Fair Markets of Sunnyvale, Calif.

It was, in fact, the 1981 Corporate Cup National Relay Championships, the third such annual event involving runners from 130 corporate teams. The teams, having made it through seven regional meets, competed for trophies and medals.

Trees and Flags

In the infield, among the \$30,000 worth of small trees brought in especially for the competition, bright-colored company flags waved, songs by Chuck Mangione and Pat Benatar were played, and a young torchbearer lit the flame that began the one-day finals of 14 races. They ranged from the women's 800-meter team race to the men's mile team race to the master's relay to the president's relay.

The crowd consisted primarily of team members and supporters who sat shaded under colorful tent tops that quitted the west stands.

No individual events — everything was based on the team concept, the furthering of the esprit de corps. Personal glory was out. Here, they died for dear old Montgomery Securities.

Yet individuals were at the center of some corporate contretemps. There was talk of at least one re-creating scandal, hints of others including — under the boardroom-able subsidies and questionable advertising tactics.

"I thought it would be a good idea to get companies more involved in running on a national competitive basis for the fun of it," said Bob Anderson, founder of the corporate relays and publisher of Runner's World magazine, which along with the Brooks Shoe Co. sponsored the event. "But I'm concerned now that some might be getting carried away. I'd hate to see the day when you'd get fired for not breaking 4:10 in the mile."

The most talked about situation involved Thomas Marino, a 25-year-old data processor, who has run 10 kilometers in 28 minutes, within a minute or two of the world record. Last year, as an employee from Texas Instruments, he was a member of three winning

teams and was integral in TI's winning the championship.

This year he competed for Mosket Corp., TI's cross-town rival in Dallas.

"Traitor," he was called by some of his former teammates.

"It was more of a joke than anything," said Marino, a thin, retiring fellow with tight blond curls. "I had actually been only a summer employee for Texas Instruments, while I was going to graduate school at SMU. When I decided to work full-time, I stopped around. I thought the best opportunity for my field was as Mosket."

Did being a good runner have anything to do with his getting the job? "Maybe some," he replied. "But in that area companies are hungry for good D.P.s and I had all the academic credentials."

Texas Instruments is one of the companies that came under scrutiny for overemphasis in the relays. The company had 35 runners on its team here (compared with only eight from Mosket), and they came from a company running club that works out on a 2.5-mile path beside the security fence at corporate headquarters.

The team is coached by Rio King, a mustachioed software design engineer who several years ago coached at the University of Texas/Dallas. At trackside, he holds out splits to his runners, cheers them on, analyzes performances, weather and track conditions and sends the opposition.

Overemphasis? "I don't think so," said Jim Bagley, a TI vice president. "Sure, we promote physical fitness. Studies have proved that the more physically fit an employee is, the less he is prone to sickness and absenteeism, the clearer his mind is for the tasks at work. But at TI, we don't push running any more than we would, say, our hair operators' club."

In fact, Bagley said his team of its top runners were on vacation — although that might have been offset by the addition of Cliff Stebbings, an excellent runner from their office in Bedford, England, who, since he happened to be in software training in Dallas, was brought to Stanford to compete.

Some teams were hit by unexpected setbacks. One team lost two of its top runners, a pair of vice presidents, because they were dismissed recently in a company shakeup. Another company, Lee Ward of Elgin, Ill., had to send several of its runners to a trade show.

"There is pressure to do well," said Kevin Holzman, team captain for General Electric. "It's super-competitive. But the pressure comes from the athletes involved, not from the corporate

heads. They generally don't care if we win or not. I mean, no one is going to decide whether or not to buy a GE lightbulb based on how we finished in the 10,000-meter road race."

But some companies have openly recruited runners. Montgomery Securities was one that actually placed ads in newspapers seeking runners for various job openings there. And its teams have been substantially bolstered by the recent addition of Alice Trumbley, a national-class miler, and Vicki Randall, an Olympic aspirant in distance running.

"I checked out their qualifications because I was suspicious," said Anderson. "But both women filled the requirements. You have to have been on the job three months before competitions began and you have to be full-time, working at least 32 hours a week."

Some runners in the relays found it an opportunity to promote themselves. One Eileen Claus, a member of the California State Employees Team, wore her resume just above her number on the back

of her jersey. It read: "Job hunting. B.S. UC-Davis. Olympic Trials 15,000, 2nd World X-Country."

One skeptic of the relays is Robert MacLellan, a lawyer and runner for Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and former captain of the University of California track team. He openly criticized such companies as Texas Instruments for overemphasis. Pacific Gas won the championship in 1979 but was swamped by TI in 1980.

Stomping vs. Stomped

"It was like they went in one year from amateur to professional status," said MacLellan. "Some people said it was sour-grapes, and maybe it was. I like stomping the opposition, and I hated getting stomped."

"I figured two could play this game. So I tried to recruit some runners for our company. And I had a great one all lined up. But the company had a hiring freeze. I begged them, but the answer was 'No.'"

"My recruit went elsewhere. It broke my heart."

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Division	W	L	T	PCT	PP	PA
Northwest	1	1	0	.500	81	124
Mountain	1	0	0	.500	79	158
Central	1	0	0	.500	79	158
Southwest	1	0	0	.500	79	158

WESTERN DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PP	PA
Colts	3	0	0	1.000	111	54
Edmonton	2	1	0	.667	128	86
Winnipeg	2	1	0	.667	104	84
Calgary	2	1	0	.667	81	52
Saskatchewan	2	1	0	.667	55	45

Winnipeg 21 Toronto 13

Hancock Has Golf Lead

OAKVILLE, Ont. — Phil Hancock had nine one-putt greens Thursday on the way to a 3-under-par 68 and the first-round lead in the Canadian Open golf tournament. A stroke behind were Tom Kite, Lon Hinkle, Peter Oosterhuis, Tom Jenkins, Don Pooley, Bob Eastwood, Mike Reid and Bill Sander. U.S. Open champion David Gratnam and Jack Nicklaus had 70s.

The 3,000 meter run featured a businesslike competitor.

Transactions

FOOTBALL

CHICAGO — Signed Mike Cobb, tight end; Mike Horvath, defensive end; John Skibicki, running back; and Travis Sorey, offensive back.

DALLAS — Released Tim Marvrett, offensive lineman; Joe Arcadiolone, tackle; Ken Bonka, linebacker; Myrales Cohen, cornerback; Matthew Sperry, defensive back; defensive back; and John Kullback, linebacker.

GREEN BAY — Signed Bill MacLean, center.

HOLLYWOOD — Signed John Reeves, quarterback.

NEW ENGLAND — Got John Quinn, safety; Neil McArthur, linebacker; John Jahn and Bartie Beard, wide receivers; Colla McCarthy and Todd Lyon, tackles; Bob Montana, defensive back; Bob Brown, offensive tackle; Jim Ritt, center; and Les Trotter, running back.

NEW ORLEANS — Released Steve Parker, defensive end.

N.Y. JETS — Signed Richard Todd, quarterback, to a series of one-year contracts.

LOS ANGELES — Released Tom Kincaid, quarterback; and Vic Rothstein, tight end.

PHILADELPHIA — Released Bill Murray, offensive guard.

ST. LOUIS — Signed Mel Gray, wide receiver; and E.J. Junior, linebacker, to a series of one-year contracts.

MINNESOTA — Signed Bill Stebbings, running back; and Larry Kubiak, linebacker, to a series of three one-year contracts.

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Letter From London

'Definitive Mistakes' And Research Pitfalls

By Barry James
London — "Next to being right in this world," declared the 19th-century biologist Thomas Henry Huxley, "the best of all things is to be clearly and definitely wrong."

Journey With Jefferson

By Sid Moody
The Associated Press
CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va. — Dumas Malone, perhaps the best friend Thomas Jefferson has ever had, has won his race with time.

PEOPLE: Billy Graham Deplores Falwell's Politicking

The Rev. Billy Graham says that church involvement in partisan politics like that practiced by the Rev. Jerry Falwell and his Moral Majority "dilutes the gospel."



Dumas Malone

Hotel Workers Strike; Tourism in Italy Off

ROME — About 800,000 hotel workers, waiters and bartenders struck a 24-hour strike Friday to press their demands for a new contract and higher wages.

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